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SPECIAL SCHOOL MILK AND BRUCELLOSIS ERADICATION PROGRAMS



HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DAIRY PRODUCTS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

JANUARY 24, 1956

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SPECIAL SCHOOL MILK AND BRUCELLOSIS ERADICATION PROGRAMS

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1956

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON DAIRY PRODUCTS
OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:05 a. m., in room 1310, New House Office Building, Hon. Thomas G. Abernethy (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Representatives Abernethy, Polk, Watts, Johnson, Mrs. Knutson, Andresen, McIntire, Williams, and Laird.

Also present: John J. Heimburger, counsel.

Mr. ABERNETHY. We have met this morning for the purpose of giving further consideration to amendments which would enlarge the authority to expend money for the school milk program and the brucellosis campaign for the fiscal year 1956.

We had an executive meeting on this subject week before last. At that time I requested and instructed the witnesses from the Department to return at a later date for the purpose of building a record and adding such further testimony as they cared to.

So at this time, we will hear from Mr. Roy Lennartson, Deputy Administrator for the Agricultural Marketing Service.

STATEMENT OF ROY W. LENNARTSON, DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, ACCOMPANIED BY M. D. GARBER, DIRECTOR, FOOD DISTRIBUTION DIVISION, HOWARD P. DAVIS, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, FOOD DISTRIBUTION DIVISION; AND NATHAN KOENIG, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ADMINISTRATOR, AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. LENNARTSON. We in the Department of Agriculture very much appreciate this opportunity to discuss legislation designed to insure that the special school-milk program will continue intact during the remainder of the present school year.

The legislation with which this hearing is concerned would amend section 201 (c) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to increase the maximum authorized use of Commodity Credit Corporation funds for the special school-milk program from \$50 million to \$60 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. The Department of Agriculture favors the enactment of this amendment as promptly as possible.

In his farm message to the Congress, the President reported that this program to increase fluid-milk consumption by schoolchildren

had met with gratifying success—both as a means of contributing to better health habits and to expanding present and future farm markets. He recommended that the program be extended and enlarged and also reported:

I have been advised that, in some States, milk-program funds are nearing depletion. We must see to it that the program is carried forward intact through this fiscal year.

It is this immediate problem that the legislation now under discussion is designed to meet.

As you know, the special school-milk program was authorized by the Agricultural Act of 1954, which became law just as most schools were opening for the fall term in 1954. Despite this necessarily late start—with the excellent work of State educational agencies and the dairy industry—the program was rapidly put into operation. Almost 42,000 schools entered the program last year and substantial consumption increases were obtained in a large proportion of the schools.

Mr. ANDRESEN. You mean the last fiscal year?

Mr. LENNARTSON. The last school year, the school year of 1954 and 1955.

Mr. ANDRESEN. The one ending in June 1955?

Mr. LENNARTSON. That is correct.

However, as operating experience was gained last year, it became evident that some revisions were required to obtain the program's full potential. Last spring, the Department took the leadership in working with school and dairy people to institute needed improvements in the program for this year. These improvements were primarily directed toward making it possible for more schools to institute price reductions as a starting point in a many-sided effort to an effort to make milk more available to children.

The revised program has met with wide approval. By early December this year, 62,000 schools were in the program—an increase of more than 48 percent over last year's excellent record. A special study conducted by the Department in over 1,000 individual schools in 13 States showed that in October there was an 81-percent increase in extra milk servings over 1953. This is in addition to the additional milk served as part of complete lunches under the national school-lunch program.

In fact, the immediate problem in at least a dozen States is not expansion of the milk program. Right now, they are concerned that action may soon be necessary to discontinue or dilute the program because of the uncertainties in the fund situation.

This is the situation that would be forestalled by the early enactment of the proposed legislation.

In the absence of any reliable basis for forecasting the probable performance under the revised program, it was agreed that funds should be temporarily divided among the States on the basis of the National School Lunch Act formula and that funds would be advanced to States on a quarterly basis.

In addition, the Department withheld, in reserve, 25 percent of the \$50 million, as a means of meeting the needs of those States where the program might expand most rapidly. In spite of these precautions, the sharp expansion this year is placing a serious strain on the maximum authorization for the program.

In summary, this is the current situation, based upon the best estimates States have been able to make:

There are 12 States that will have spent their entire allotment of funds by March 1. These States are already asking the Department if schools should be put on notice that funds to finance price reductions may be exhausted prior to the end of the school term.

An additional 7 States are likely to exhaust their allotment prior to the end of the school year.

The fund situation in 5 States appears to be in balance.

The remaining 25 States do not appear to need their full allotment and the unneeded funds can be shifted to meet the needs of the 19 States in a deficit position as the year progresses.

We have already moved rapidly to effect these transfers and have already obtained releases on some \$3.7 million of the remaining funds scheduled for advance to the surplus States. Additional releases are expected when States have had an opportunity to make an accounting of their funds through December.

In our judgment, however, maximum possible steps in this respect are not sufficient to meet the immediate situation in the 12 most critical States.

In view of the uncertainties, these States are not attempting to expand the program to additional schools.

The best estimates that States have been able to make indicate that total program expenditures this year, assuming no limitation on available funds, may not be much in excess of \$50 million.

However, to insure that adequate funds can be made available at the right times and in the right places, we believe it essential that the authorization for this year's program be increased to \$60 million. This increase will not mean an increase in the current estimate of expenditure. Rather, it is designed to provide needed flexibility to shift funds among States in accordance with program needs and, thus, assure full development of the program in all States.

Early action to increase the maximum authorization would provide assurances to all States that they would not be asking schools to underwrite price reductions to children for which reimbursement would not be forthcoming.

The increase in the maximum authorization by the proposed \$10 million is needed primarily to provide sufficient flexibility in the management of program funds to prevent the discontinuance of the program in any State before the end of the school year.

Mr. Chairman, I have Mr. Garber, who is Director of our Food Distribution Division under which this program is operated and with him is Mr. Howard Davis, the Deputy Director, in the event there are certain pertinent questions you would like to ask.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I think the record ought to show that time is of the essence.

Mr. LENNARTSON. That is correct, sir.

Mr. ABERNETHY. How do you propose to distribute this \$10 million? Do you propose to use it in the States where there is a definite shortage of funds or do you propose to divide it as you have divided the other funds?

Mr. LENNARTSON. These funds would be used or would be directed to those States which are in financial trouble.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Of course, I expected that answer and I think that is the way it should be.

Mr. LENNARTSON. In addition, as we withdraw funds from States which indicate they do not need them, those funds likewise would be directed as soon as they are available into those States that are short.

Mr. ABERNETHY. What amount of funds to you anticipate would be withdrawn from States not using all of their allocation?

Mr. LENNARTSON. We anticipate that from the States which apparently now will have a surplus of funds, we will be able to withdraw by the end of the school year the total \$10 million, but unfortunately, we won't be able to withdraw it in time to provide the States which are in financial difficulties.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Actually, \$60 million will not be expended.

Mr. LENNARTSON. It is our estimate now on the——

Mr. ABERNETHY. I mean, actually.

Mr. LENNARTSON. On the basis of estimates we have now, we will not spend more than \$50 million total on the program this year. The additional \$10 million at this time will give us essentially what might be called working capital in order to keep the program going at its maximum level.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Are there any questions?

Mr. ANDRESEN. Will you read into the record the 12 States that have used their funds?

And also the 7 States that are mentioned in the statement.

Mr. LENNARTSON. Mr. Garber, do you have that information available for the record at this time?

Mr. GARBER. Yes, I think so. The 12 States that need money are—do you want to give the estimated amounts?

Mr. LENNARTSON. Just name the States.

Mr. ANDRESEN. The 12 States and 7 States.

Mr. GARBER. California, Connecticut, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Does that include the seven?

Mr. LENNARTSON. That includes the seven.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Can you secure and put in the record the quantity of surplus milk in those areas, in those States that you have mentioned? What I mean by that is this, in each State—we will take the State of New York as an illustration—the class (1) (A) fluid milk that is used for regular consumption represents a certain amount of milk. And what I would like to have the record show is the surplus milk there, over and above the milk used as class A consumers milk.

I have heard that there is a surplus, like in the State of New York, of 50 percent of the milk. There has been an increase in the production over a period of time. That milk in the State of New York and probably in some of the other States, goes into manufacturing milk, like butter and cheese and ice cream.

And what I would like to find out and I have been trying to find out for a long time, is how much surplus milk there is in each of these States.

The purpose of this program, or at least one of the purposes of the program, was to stabilize the price of milk by increasing consumption of surplus milk.

I want to find out the States that have this surplus milk. How much we are diverting out of the surplus milk into consumption by the schoolchildren.

Mr. LENNARTSON. Mr. Andresen, are you asking us to calculate the per capita consumption based on the population in the States?

Mr. ANDRESEN. No.

Mr. LENNARTSON. If you are referring to surpluses—

Mr. ANDRESEN. The surplus milk produced in these milk-marketing order areas.

Mr. LENNARTSON. That is the question I want to raise then. Are you addressing yourself to the Federal marketing areas because mention has been made, for instance, of Maine—it is in the list. There is no Federal milk-marketing order in that State.

Mr. ANDRESEN. All of these States you have mentioned in the East here are in milk-marketing areas.

Mr. LENNARTSON. California would not be.

Mr. ANDRESEN. You have got one in New York.

Mr. LENNARTSON. We can take a look at that.

Mr. ANDRESEN. You have one in Massachusetts.

Mr. LENNARTSON. Yes.

Mr. ANDRESEN. One in Connecticut, one in New Jersey.

Mr. LENNARTSON. There is none in Connecticut.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Then they do not have any surplus milk.

Mr. LENNARTSON. They have it, but there is no Federal order there. There is none in the District of Columbia, either.

Mr. JOHNSON. Connecticut has a State law, I believe.

Mr. LENNARTSON. That is correct.

Mr. ANDRESEN. I would like to find out how much surplus milk there is produced in these particular States.

Mr. LENNARTSON. I think I understand what you want and we can furnish that for the record.

Mr. JOHNSON. What you want is how much class (1) milk in excess is used for drinking purposes produced in those States.

Mr. ANDRESEN. In reality what I want to find out is how much surplus milk produced in these order areas goes into butter, cheese, and dry-milk powder.

Mr. LENNARTSON. I think I understand what you want. To the extent that we have it we will furnish it for the record.

Mr. ANDRESEN. I think you can get it. I hear people quoting figures around here that New York produces 50 percent more milk that goes into manufacturing products.

Mr. ABERNETHY. It has been a custom around here to quote figures for a long time.

Mr. ANDRESEN. I know that. I want to find out actually what it is. I don't want to be guessing about it. I would like to have that for the whole country.

But I am particularly interested in this area, because we are trying to stabilize. We use commodity-credit funds for this purpose. That

is, to help stabilize the price of milk and commodities by diverting into human consumption the surplus milk.

Mr. LENNARTSON. Yes.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Do you want to say something?

Mr. KOENIG. We can always assume that milk which is not utilized as fluid milk in a market would obviously be used for manufacturing milk products. That is happening under the school-milk program which is utilizing for fluid consumption, milk that otherwise would be used for manufactured products.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Well, of course, you know the objective of the program. But I want to get some definite figures on it.

Mr. KOENIG. I think Mr. Davis has the results of a study that we just completed recently as to consumption under the school milk program, that probably will meet the question you raised just awhile ago.

With reference to information as to what the increases in milk consumption have been under the special school milk program, I don't think we have the detail on that available by States as you requested but we do have it for a number of the school areas in which this particular study has been made.

Mr. ANDRESEN. You can get the information from the milk-marketing authorities where they have orders.

Mr. KOENIG. I am talking about the information that you requested earlier as to increases in milk consumption in the schools themselves. Mr. Davis can elaborate on the information he does have for you.

Mr. ANDRESEN. In addition, I want to find out how much milk goes into these different manufacturing products that are now under the support program.

That is all, Mr. Chairman.

(The information requested is as follows:)

SPECIAL SCHOOL MILK PROGRAM—EFFECT ON MILK CONSUMPTION

The special school milk program has contributed effectively to the greater consumption of milk in schools by more children. In the current school year, over 60,000 schools are participating, about 50 percent more than the peak last year. To obtain an early appraisal of the program's results this year, the Department conducted a survey in 21 city and county school systems this fall. The school systems selected were those with centralized record-keeping so that comparative data for previous years on large numbers of schools could be obtained with a minimum of effort on the part of school personnel. (For this reason, the results of the study are valid only for the areas studied and are not intended to reflect a national picture.)

The 21 city and county school systems canvassed were scattered through 14 States and included 1,404 schools with a total enrollment of more than 930,000 students. The central offices of these schools provided data on their total milk purchases for the month of October in 1953, 1954, and 1955. They also reported the number of type A lunches served, the amount of milk sold in addition to that included with a complete lunch, and the price charged students per half pint of milk. They supplied additional useful information on methods and frequency of milk service.

The 21 school systems studied reported substantial increases in milk consumption over the year prior to the start of the special school milk program. In Los Angeles, for example, total milk consumption in schools in October 1955 was more than double consumption in October 1953. School officials attribute the increase to the introduction, in September of 1955, of one-third quart containers, priced at 5 cents. This represented a substantial reduction from the prices of 8 cents and 6 cents a half pint that were in effect the previous year.

In other school systems studied, consumption increases ranged from 20 percent in Boston, Mass., to 560 percent in Plattsmouth, Nebr. Nine of the 21 school systems had experienced increases of 50 percent or more. For all 21 systems, milk consumption totaled almost 11 million half pints in October 1955—67 percent more than the 6,600,000 half pints consumed in October 1953.

In Boston, the 20 percent increase in consumption represented an increase of more than 200,000 additional half pints of milk a month. Massachusetts' Department of Education reports that milk consumed in participating schools increased from 62 million half pints in the 1953-54 school year to 75 million half pints in the 1954-55 school year. Based on the rate of consumption reported for September, October, and November of 1955, total milk consumption in Massachusetts schools may reach 100 million half pints this year.

The figures were also reviewed to determine the amount of milk consumed apart from that included as part of the type A school lunch. In 12 of the 21 city and county school systems, consumption of this extra milk increased more than 100 percent. In several instances—notably St. Louis, Mo.; Burlington, N. C.; Louisville, Ky.; Plattsmouth, Nebr.; and Concord, N. H.—the substantially increased consumption is attributed to initiation of additional times of milk service at the reduced prices made possible by the special school milk program.

The 21 school systems included in the study are as follows:

Allegheny County, Md.	Jackson, Miss.	Plattsmouth, Nebr.
Austin, Tex.	Lincoln, Nebr.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Arlington, Mass.	Louisville, Ky.	Raleigh, N. C.
Boston, Mass.	Los Angeles, Calif.	Springfield, Ohio
Burlington, N. C.	Midwest City, Okla.	St. Louis, Mo.
Concord, N. H.	Oklahoma City, Okla.	Knoxville, Tenn.
Durham, N. C.	Omaha, Nebr.	Washington County, Md.

*Milk delivered by producers to handlers regulated by Federal milk orders, the fluid requirements of such handlers as a percent of producer receipts, and the percent of producer deliveries in excess of fluid requirements, by markets, 1954*¹

Market	Producer deliveries	Percent of producer deliveries	
		Fluid requirements	Excess
	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Northeastern markets:			
Boston, Mass. ²	1,627	54	46
Fall River, Mass. ²	52	109	0
Merrimack Valley, Mass. ²	155	88	12
Springfield, Mass. ²	202	81	19
Worcester, Mass. ²	120	97	3
Philadelphia, Pa. ²	1,192	77	23
New York, N. Y.....	7,765	55	45
Chicago area markets:			
Chicago, Ill.....	4,571	55	45
Cedar Rapids-Iowa City, Iowa.....	125	60	40
Dubuque, Iowa.....	42	52	48
Milwaukee, Wis.....	472	83	17
Quad Cities, Ill.-Iowa.....	203	58	42
Rockford-Freepport, Ill.....	48	82	18
South Bend-LaPorte, Ind.....	124	70	30
Lake Erie area markets:			
Detroit, Mich.....	1,650	71	29
Cleveland, Ohio.....	916	64	36
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	117	59	41
Lima, Ohio.....	60	68	32
Stark County, Ohio.....	146	75	25
Toledo, Ohio.....	226	89	11
Muskegon, Mich.....	75	77	23
Southern Ohio markets:			
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	432	63	37
Columbus, Ohio.....	281	71	29
Dayton-Springfield, Ohio.....	309	75	25
Tri-State, Kentucky-Ohio-West Virginia.....	198	84	16
Minnesota-western Iowa-South Dakota markets:			
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.....	749	70	30
Duluth-Superior.....	149	48	52
Omaha-Lincoln-Council Bluffs, Nebr.-Iowa.....	295	73	27
Sioux City, Iowa.....	64	77	23
Sioux Falls-Mitchell, S. Dak.....	55	84	16
Missouri-Kansas markets:			
St. Louis, Mo.....	570	84	16
Neosho Valley, Kans.-Mo.....	102	68	32
Ozarks, Ark.-Mo.....	180	55	45
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.....	413	72	28
Topeka, Kans.....	61	75	25
Wichita, Kans.....	153	71	29
Kentucky-Tennessee markets:			
Louisville, Ky.....	303	71	29
Knoxville, Ky.....	109	96	4
Memphis, Tenn.....	170	90	10
Nashville, Tenn.....	177	77	23
Paducah, Ky.....	35	97	3
Oklahoma-Arkansas markets:			
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	170	80	20
Tulsa-Muskogee, Okla.....	201	76	24
Fort Smith, Ark.....	56	87	13
Texas markets:			
North Texas.....	672	82	18
Central west Texas.....	132	103	0
San Antonio, Tex.....	147	110	0
Louisiana-Mississippi markets: New Orleans, La.....	281	71	29
Other markets: Puget Sound, Wash.....	765	62	38
Total or average, 44 markets.....	27,116	463	437

¹ "Fluid requirements" represent handlers' total fluid use, in and outside the marketing area, of milk and cream required to be supplied from approved sources. For all markets other than those noted, fluid requirements include whole milk, plain and fortified skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk and milk drinks, and sweet and sour cream (aerated cream, egg nog, and yogurt are not included). Sales in the marketing area by partially regulated handlers or handlers subject to another Federal order have been excluded so far as necessary information was available. Quantities of producer receipts include production by producer-handlers where sales data for producer-handlers are included.

² Fluid requirements exclude cream.

³ Percentage based on total sales of whole milk and in-area sales of cream. Sales of skim items not available.

⁴ Markets for which comparable data were available for all months of 1954.

Source: Compiled by the Standardization and Program Development Branch, Dairy Division, AMS, from reports of the market administrators.

Mr. LAIRD. Now that you have developed a base under which to operate this school milk program in the future, do you anticipate continued use of the school lunch formula in the school milk program or will you try to arrive at a new formula based on the experiences of the last 2 years in the milk program?

Mr. LENNARTSON. Should the program be extended beyond this current fiscal year we would naturally develop a formula, using our experiences as a base. But even then, in order to provide for any substantial increases which we don't anticipate, we would tend to hold in reserve, say, 25 percent in order to direct that to States which might step up the program beyond what they have done this year, in order to protect them.

Mr. LAIRD. You would anticipate then, if you kept a reserve of 20 or 25 percent, that that would take care of any contingency that might come up?

Mr. LENNARTSON. That should be adequate.

Mr. LAIRD. Through the expansion of the program in areas that have not participated to the fullest extent these past 2 years?

Mr. LENNARTSON. That should protect it adequately, we anticipate.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Of course, you are dealing here largely with the balance of this fiscal year?

Mr. LENNARTSON. That is correct, sir.

Mr. ANDRESEN. And your recommendation, or the Department's recommendation, is that the program be continued for the balance of this year?

Mr. LENNARTSON. That is correct, sir.

Mr. ANDRESEN. What is the Department's attitude for the future?

Mr. LENNARTSON. The Department is reporting favorably on legislation providing for the extension of the program.

Mr. ANDRESEN. For how long?

Mr. LENNARTSON. Well, the legislation which has been proposed, as I understand it, is for 2 additional years beyond this present fiscal year.

Mr. ANDRESEN. That is definitely in the making down in the Department?

Mr. LENNARTSON. Yes.

Mr. ANDRESEN. With a favorable recommendation?

Mr. LENNARTSON. That is correct.

Mr. KOENIG. The President has recommended that.

Mr. ANDRESEN. At \$75 million a year?

Mr. KOENIG. That is correct.

Mr. LENNARTSON. That is correct.

Mr. LAIRD. It is my understanding that the Secretary testified to that effect before the Senate committee.

Mr. LENNARTSON. He did.

Mr. ANDRESEN. I am wondering if the Department would have any attitude on continuing the use of unexpended funds in any one fiscal year for the next fiscal year?

Mr. LENNARTSON. Mr. Andresen, that proposition has never been presented to us.

Mr. ANDRESEN. We had that situation develop.

Mr. ABERNETHY. The first year of the program.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Last year.

Mr. LENNARTSON. That is correct. Had legislation provided for that it would not be necessary to come up here for this additional \$10 million.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Are you in position to express an opinion on it?

Mr. LENNARTSON. I don't think I am in position to.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Is it not fair to say that these funds are not exactly in the category of unexpended funds; that the funds are expended under an authorization to spend up to a certain amount of the capital assets of the CCC?

Mr. LENNARTSON. Yes.

Mr. ANDRESEN. They are authorized?

Mr. ABERNETHY. That is right.

Mr. ANDRESEN. It is just a question whether the unexpended funds should be continued, to help in the program as it increases, which it does.

Mrs. KNUTSON. How much is the amount that is left in the unexpended funds?

Mr. ABERNETHY. There we are getting confused right now. Actually, that is the point I was making. There are no unexpended funds. Actually, there are no funds appropriated; simply an authorization to draw down from the capital assets of the Commodity Credit Corporation a sum of money not to exceed \$50 million, and they can keep drawing down those funds until they reach \$50 million.

Mr. LENNARTSON. Annually.

Mr. ABERNETHY. When they reach that, that ends it.

Mrs. KNUTSON. Have we ever done that?

Mr. ANDRESEN. We started to.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Is there anyone else?

Mr. JOHNSON. One question I might ask Mr. Garber. Are you sure that \$75 million will be enough if the program keeps going the way it is in the future years?

Mr. GARBER. That is hard to tell, of course, but I believe that it will amply take care of the program for the next 2 years.

Mr. ABERNETHY. That is putting us into an entirely different subject; is it not?

Mr. LENNARTSON. That is right.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Here we are dealing with an emergency in the particular school year.

Mr. LENNARTSON. The emergency is now.

Mr. ABERNETHY. When you were here before, Mr. Lennartson, you left an amendment, a proposed amendment. Have you looked at H. R. 8320?

Mr. LENNARTSON. We have, sir.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I believe it is in the form of the amendment.

Mr. KOENIG. The Department has already reported favorably on that amendment.

Mr. ABERNETHY. You made a written report on that?

Mr. KOENIG. Yes, sir; to the committee.

Mr. ABERNETHY. You do not have any recommendation to make to change that language?

Mr. LENNARTSON. No.

Mr. ABERNETHY. The language that you brought here week before last—

Mr. LENNARTSON. Was adequate.

Mr. ABERNETHY. You are satisfied with that?

Mr. LENNARTSON. Yes.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Do you have any further comment, any of you gentlemen?

Mr. LENNARTSON. We have no further comment.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Is there anything further?

Thank you gentlemen.

Now we will hear from these other gentlemen. You may proceed.

**STATEMENT OF M. R. CLARKSON, DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR,
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, ACCOMPANIED BY R. J.
ANDERSON, CHIEF, ANIMAL DISEASE ERADICATION BRANCH,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

Mr. CLARKSON. When we were here the other day, Mr. Chairman, the Department had not taken a position as to an increase in the authorization for brucellosis eradication for this year.

It had determined to recommend a continuation of the authorization for an additional 2 years, but had not come to a conclusion as to the amount.

Since that time, in reporting on H. R. 8320—I believe that is the report that has just been circulated—the Secretary has recommended the increase of the current year's authorization by an amount of \$2 million, and although that question was not before it in the current report, it has arrived at that conclusion on the basis of a \$20 million figure for each of the continuing 2 years.

In part that is based on the fact that this is an acceleration of a cooperative program with the States. With the increase in Federal money through this authorization a year and a half ago, there has been a very decided increase also in State funds made available to the extent of \$4½ million a year.

We anticipate further increases in the availability of State funds as this program is meeting with general approval and enthusiasm in the State departments of agriculture and State sanitary boards with whom we cooperate.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Your Department was authorized to draw up to \$15 million?

Mr. CLARKSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ABERNETHY. From the capital assets of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

What methods were used or what formula was used in distributing the money to the States, and what money did the States put up, ratiowise?

Mr. CLARKSON. Prior to the authorization the States had put up slightly over \$10 million in the aggregate, and the Department had put up in appropriated funds, \$3,774,000.

With the additional \$15 million made available under this authorization and with the appropriated funds being at the level of \$3,962,000,

that makes \$18,962,000 of Federal funds going into this program this year.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Well now, did the States increase their appropriations when the Federal Government increased its expenditures?

Mr. CLARKSON. Yes, sir. They increased them to \$15,500,000 from the year before, which was \$11,200,000, a little under \$4½ million of aggregate increase on the part of the States. And we anticipate that some will increase their support this year and others will increase it additionally next year.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Tell us about the need for the additional Federal funds. That is what we are here for.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Can we get those States in the record?

Mr. ABERNETHY. Yes.

Mr. ANDRESEN. At this point, Mr. Chairman, will you put into the record the amount of money appropriated by various States for this program, and the amount of increase in their State appropriation?

Mr. ABERNETHY. For this fiscal year? Is that what you want?

Mr. ANDRESEN. Yes.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Do you have that table before you?

Mr. CLARKSON. I have their funds for the year 1955 and their estimated funds for 1956. I don't have the amount of increase broken out.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I imagine that is part of your file. But you will supply the clerk of the committee with what Mr. Andresen has requested?

Mr. CLARKSON. That is correct, yes, sir.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Which will be incorporated. We would like to have it as soon as possible.

Mr. CLARKSON. We will have it up this afternoon.

(The information requested is as follows:)

SCHOOL MILK AND BRUCELLOSIS ERADICATION PROGRAMS 13

A comparison of funds made available by State agencies for the brucellosis eradication program in fiscal years 1955 and 1956

State	State funds available 1955	Increase over 1955	Decrease over 1955	State funds available 1956
Alabama.....	\$90,000			\$90,000
Arizona.....	33,000	\$10,370		43,370
Arkansas.....	50,000	10,000		60,000
California.....	481,475			481,475
Colorado.....	21,200	2,360		23,560
Connecticut.....	108,000		\$12,100	95,900
Delaware.....	120,000		35,000	85,000
Florida.....	117,880	148,411		266,291
Georgia.....	169,000	35,300		204,300
Idaho.....	66,500	35,000		101,500
Illinois.....	600,000	230,034		830,034
Indiana.....	571,948	174,888		746,836
Iowa.....	461,785	93,215		555,000
Kansas.....	44,029		3,932	40,097
Kentucky.....	80,000	48,000		128,000
Louisiana.....	258,355	1,237,829		1,496,184
Maine.....	109,627			109,627
Maryland.....	130,003	100,026		230,029
Massachusetts.....	32,000	18,000		50,000
Michigan.....	178,000	142,536		320,536
Minnesota.....	968,500		205,800	762,700
Mississippi.....	77,000	8,800		85,800
Missouri.....	113,768	599,082		712,850
Montana.....	250,000			250,000
Nebraska.....	175,000	473,000		648,000
Nevada.....	25,550	9,650		35,200
New Hampshire.....	92,500			92,500
New Jersey.....	178,765	136,780		315,545
New Mexico.....	17,800	3,200		21,000
New York.....	1,026,099	156,401		1,182,500
North Carolina.....	92,500		8,200	84,300
North Dakota.....	213,069	86,631		299,700
Ohio.....	230,604	29,396		260,000
Oklahoma.....	75,000			75,000
Oregon.....	192,880			192,880
Pennsylvania.....	1,265,000	53,500		1,318,500
Rhode Island.....	20,800	2,200		23,000
South Carolina.....	77,437	38,063		115,500
South Dakota.....	97,473	27,527		125,000
Tennessee.....	173,500	74,500		248,000
Texas.....	54,414		414	54,000
Utah.....	20,000	75,000		95,000
Vermont.....	95,000	2,400		97,400
Virginia.....	259,200		33,374	225,826
Washington.....	224,000	264,161		488,161
West Virginia.....	70,250	19,750		90,000
Wisconsin.....	1,266,770	472,537		1,739,307
Wyoming.....	10,000	4,880		14,880
Puerto Rico.....	148,050	16,761		164,811
Total.....	11,233,731	4,840,188	298,820	15,775,099

Mr. CLARKSON. You asked about the program.

Mr. ABERNETHY. The necessity for additional Federal funds.

Mr. CLARKSON. During this year we have allocated our funds on the basis of experience. The program in a smaller way has been going on for some years.

Many of the States were in position immediately to increase their work and did increase it very markedly last year. The bulk of the Federal funds have gone into those States where the greatest use could be made of them.

Other States were not in as favorable a position and got started more slowly. Federal funds were put into those States at a considerably lower rate.

The need, though, has been increasing in those States as their work has increased. We have 19 States in which the program will have to be slowed down by February, if there is not additional support from either State or Federal sources.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Now, will you please put into the record the 19 States where they will run out of funds by February 1?

Mr. CLARKSON. Yes, sir, I have that list here. They will not be out of funds but will be running short of funds and have to slow down their work.

(The information is as follows:)

List of States with inadequate financing for continuance of the brucellosis eradication program at current levels after February 1956:

Alabama	Louisiana	North Dakota
Arizona	Maryland	Oklahoma
Arkansas	Massachusetts	Tennessee
Florida	Mississippi	Vermont
Georgia	Missouri	Wyoming
Iowa	New Jersey	
Kansas	North Carolina	

States in which there is possibility of additional State funds through legislative or administrative action in the next few months:

South Dakota	Maryland	Georgia
Michigan	Nevada	Kentucky
Vermont	Virginia	Massachusetts

Mr. CLARKSON. One of the reasons for that slowdown, although Federal funds are apportioned on a quarterly basis, so that the amount will run throughout the year and we will not create a deficit, the States are not under that same compulsion, and they have in many instances spent their money at a rate faster than that which would be apportioned throughout the year.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Was any action taken down in Louisiana by the livestock sanitary officials urging an increase in funds?

Mr. CLARKSON. The United States Livestock Sanitary Association in its annual meeting last year recommended a continuation and a substantial increase in the support for this program, both on the part of the States and on the part of the Federal Government.

Just prior to that the Association of Commissioners, Secretaries, and Directors of Agriculture, recommended the same substantial increase, stating the amounts that they thought were necessary.

We find with the additional work that is being done under these State and Federal funds that a great deal is being accomplished by way of eradicating the disease. One of the guides that we use in

stating that is this: Prior to the increase in funds something less than 50 percent of the reactor cattle that were found were being promptly removed from the herds and sent to slaughter.

Now we find that over 90 percent of the reactors are being promptly removed upon the payment of a reasonable indemnity from the State and the Federal Government.

I should say that even with the payments of those indemnities the farmer must sustain at least one-third of the loss in sending his animal to market.

Mr. ANDRESEN. How many cattle have been removed as a result of this program in the last 2 years?

Mr. CLARKSON. During the fiscal year 1955, 239,626 reactor cattle were removed from the farms.

During this year we anticipate that that number will increase to 390,000, total removals of reactor cattle.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Are all of those milk cows?

Mr. CLARKSON. No, sir; the bulk of them are. I do not have them broken down as to the number that are milk cows but the bulk of these reactors are in dairy herds.

I should say that the American National Livestock Association in its meeting earlier this month has gone on record as supporting the goal of eradication of brucellosis throughout the United States and have set for themselves and their members 1960 as the desirable date to achieve that goal.

Mr. JOHNSON. Is it not true that while this extra money we are asking for may go to certain States that are more advanced with the program, as the years go on, those States that are needing the great amount of money now will probably be those to receive the least money later on.

Mr. CLARKSON. We anticipate that.

Mr. JOHNSON. After the State is once cleaned up that will be correct?

Mr. CLARKSON. There will be a maintenance program for a period of years.

Mr. JOHNSON. But it will be very small, compared to what is being used now?

Mr. CLARKSON. That is correct. Then the substantial funds will be put in other States.

Mr. JOHNSON. Which are slower coming on with the program.

Mr. CLARKSON. That is correct. We are constantly making adjustments of that kind. This month we are able to readjust about \$300,000 of our funds from one State to another.

Mr. LAIRD. I wonder if with this \$2 million that it is recommended to be authorized—the expenditure from the CCC funds in that amount—will it be necessary to withdraw any more funds from the State of Wisconsin?

Mr. CLARKSON. I don't believe so, sir. We will make another review at the end of this quarter.

Mr. LAIRD. Some funds have been withdrawn from our State.

Mr. CLARKSON. That is correct. That was on the basis of use during the apportionment period and a balancing of needs. I doubt that we will have to do any more of that.

We have taken some from Wisconsin, some from Minnesota—those are two of the States in which we are making large expenditures. If

it develops that it is not needed—if the program near the end of the year comes to the point that it is not needed, it will be taken and used somewhere else.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I noticed in the Secretary's report that he has suggested some amendments. Do you care to address yourself to those amendments or just let them speak for themselves?

Mr. CLARKSON. Yes, sir. There are three.

Mr. ABERNETHY. That language was prepared by the committee counsel, incidentally.

Mr. CLARKSON. Yes, sir. I think the first one which suggests the deletion of the words "of agriculture" following "Secretary" is editorial.

The second amendment is to substitute the figure of 17 million in place of 20 million.

The third amendment is to strike the words "funds appropriated to the Department of Agriculture" and to place in their stead, the words, "Appropriation item 'Plant and Animal Disease and Pest Control' in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act."

Mr. ABERNETHY. What is the difference?

Mr. CLARKSON. It was the thought of our General Counsel that this would leave no doubt as to the fund to which this money is to go, that is the fund under which we carry out our brucellosis-eradication program.

Mr. ABERNETHY. All right, sir.

Mr. POLK. May I ask a question?

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Polk.

Mr. POLK. A few days ago I received a letter from the secretary of agriculture of Ohio, Mr. Sorenson, urging that we authorize an appropriation of not \$20 million or \$17 million but \$30 million for this program during the next 2 years. I notice at the bottom of page 2 of Mr. Morse's letter, some figures with reference to the reactors found and the reactors slaughtered and the reactors indemnified, for the years 1954, 1955, and 1956, and at a percent from these figures that haven't been able to indemnify all of the reactors slaughtered in any of these years.

Do we not need more money than Mr. Morse has recommended? It seems to me that if we can only indemnify in 1956, 340,000 of the 390,000 reactors that were slaughtered, and there were 400,000 reactors found, it looks like this is a great deficit there in our financing.

In going back to 1955, it was even worse. We had 259,626 reactors slaughtered, but we only indemnified 221,578.

I would like to have you comment on that, Doctor.

Mr. CLARKSON. In fiscal year 1954, which is the first column, there was not sufficient money to indemnify all the reactors.

And that carried over through the first 3 months of 1955. So that would account for some of the difference in 1955.

Then for the remainder of 1955 and for 1956, our position on the indemnification for reactors en route to slaughter is this:

We offer to the States to pay the same rate of indemnification in each of the States. In some of the States they prefer not to have

indemnities paid for varying reasons. With some it is a conviction that they should get the reactors moved without indemnity payments. To some extent it is the feeling that this money may be available this year but may not be available in continuing years and they do not want to get a practice started that would then have to be dropped later on.

So there are seven of the States that have asked us not to pay any indemnities and so we do not pay indemnities to those States.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Will you yield?

Mr. POLK. Yes.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Is there any authority in the law which permits a State to dictate what the Department of Agriculture shall do?

Mr. CLARKSON. No, sir. Our basic authority is one of cooperation with the States in a program of brucellosis eradication.

Mr. ANDRESEN. That is under the regular appropriation?

Mr. CLARKSON. That is correct.

Mr. ANDRESEN. But here we have 15 million for a specific purpose.

Mr. CLARKSON. That is correct.

Mr. ANDRESEN. And it is a part of the stabilization program?

Mr. CLARKSON. Yes.

Mr. ANDRESEN. If they do not use the money or do not go into the program under this special fund which seeks to give a double indemnity for reactor cattle, why I do not think that the Department can stop the program.

Mr. CLARKSON. Well, the Department has these alternatives: If the State should, as suggested, decide not to go into the program at all it can say so. There is no way in which the Department can say, "We will have a program regardless of whether the State wishes to have one."

Now then, no State has said that.

But then in evaluating the effects upon the State, and the long-range uses of their own funds and their objectives in achieving disease eradication there have been these seven who have asked us not to pay indemnities in their State and we considered it poor policy to attempt to force the payment of indemnities in the States if the State officials who are charged with the authority and responsibility in their State did not desire it.

Mr. ANDRESEN. If you are following that practice, why you are going contrary to the intent of the law.

Mr. LAIRD. I do not see how you can force a State to embark upon an indemnity payment program.

Mr. ANDRESEN. This program does not force anybody to do anything. It simply says this—and the intent of it was this—that when a farmer had cattle infected with brucellosis that he should receive a double indemnity. That was the intent here when we put it through. I think it was written into the report.

Mr. LAIRD. Most of the money has not been used to pay indemnities, Mr. Andresen.

Mr. CLARKSON. Actually, I think the intent has been carried out, Mr. Andresen.

Prior to that time we had a limit of \$9 and \$18. That is, \$9 for grades and \$18 for pure breds, and we had only a small amount of money to pay even that.

So that our record shows that there were only about half of the States in which we were paying any indemnity at all.

Now with the change we raised the limits to \$25 for grades and \$50 for pure breds, and have offered to pay it in all States.

And then, as I say, there are these 7 who do not want it paid in their States, but even so we are paying out \$5,500,000 of indemnities this year and the States are paying out \$4,300,000 in indemnities making a total of \$9.8 million that is going for indemnities currently under this program.

Mr. POLK. I was going to ask if we may assume from these figures that in 1956, there were 50,000 head of cattle that were slaughtered where the farmers received no indemnity whatever. I am concerned in endeavoring to protect the interest of the dairy farmers who suffer a tremendous loss from the slaughter of brucellosis cattle. Sometimes they are pure bred animals and very valuable. I am wondering if my assumption is correct that in 1956 there were 50,000 head for which no indemnity from any source was paid. Is that right?

Mr. JOHNSON. This is the present year we are in. That is an estimate.

Mr. CLARKSON. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON. Is that without the extra money that we are talking about giving?

Mr. CLARKSON. Yes; this is without the extra money, that is correct. This was on the balance of what would be paid for them.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Can you answer Mr. Polk's question?

Mr. CLARKSON. That is correct. This estimate is that there would be 50,000 for which no indemnities would be paid.

Mr. POLK. How does Mr. Morse justify his request that we reduce this from \$20 million and as stated in the bill down to \$17 million under a situation like this? That is what I cannot understand.

Mr. CLARKSON. Well, it is anticipated that in these 7 States there would still be no payments of indemnities.

Mr. LAIRD. This would not make any difference in the amounts that were paid. You estimate that there will be 390,000 reactors slaughtered.

Mr. CLARKSON. Yes.

Mr. LAIRD. Regardless of the amount of money that you have, you would not pay indemnity on more than 340,000; is that not correct?

Mr. CLARKSON. That is our estimate; yes.

Mr. LAIRD. For one thing, you are always going to have people even in the States that have Federal indemnity payments and State indemnity payments—you are always going to have a certain number that do not qualify for the indemnity payment under those particular provisions in that State.

Mr. CLARKSON. That is a factor. And in fact, there are some beef-type animals here on which the return from slaughter is essentially the same as the real value of the animal. I had not anticipated that that amounted to a great number out of this difference.

Mr. LAIRD. But you have beef cattle in there in the 50,000 figure. I would imagine that the greater percentage of that 50,000 is in beef; is it not?

Mr. ABERNETHY. Let me interrupt. I did not know any of this money was to be used in promoting elimination of brucellosis among beef cattle. I thought it was to eliminate brucellosis among dairy cattle for the purpose of reducing the surplus milk. Is that not right?

Mr. ANDRESEN. Of course, indirectly that is true.

Mr. ABERNETHY. That was the theory on which this item was put in there, that it would reduce the cow population, the dairy-cow population, and thereby reduce surplus milk production.

Is that right? I would like to know.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Let me answer that. We discussed that at the time we had it up here.

Mr. ABERNETHY. It is all right.

Mr. ANDRESEN. It was felt at that time we ought to take in all cattle.

Mr. ABERNETHY. All right. That is all right.

Mr. JOHNSON. If you are going to clean up a State you would have to take the beef cattle as well as the dairy cattle.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I realize that.

Now, Mr. Polk, would you want to take over again. We have taken it away from you several times.

Mr. POLK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am concerned about this. I am interested in helping to balance the budget, but I do not like to see our dairy farmers or our beef-cattle farmers lose money on their condemned cattle at a time when apparently there is money to send to foreign countries and all over the world for various purposes.

I feel that we should authorize an appropriation here of sufficient money so that we will have funds to indemnify all of the cattle that can be indemnified.

I realize that in seven States it may be impossible for the Department to do anything, but in view of the fact that the secretary of agriculture in Ohio—and I understand that the secretaries of agriculture throughout the country are sending requests to the Department for as much as \$30 million for the next 2 years—so in view of that situation they are the men who know what is happening in the various States—they know more about it than we do—and I am inclined to follow the thinking of the secretaries of agriculture in the various States—and when they ask for \$30 million, I certainly do not like to support a cut from \$20 million down to \$17 million.

That is all, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Watts.

Mr. WATTS. What percent of the 50,000 cattle that were slaughtered and not paid for came from the seven States?

Mr. CLARKSON. I would have to break that out. I do not have it.

Mr. WATTS. Would it be a sizable part of it?

Mr. CLARKSON. My understanding is that it is. But I would have to break that out.

(The information requested is as follows:)

Of the 50,000 reactor animals expected to be slaughtered without indemnity during fiscal year 1956 it is estimated that 23,000 will be slaughtered in the 7 States in which indemnity is not being paid.

Mr. WATTS. A good many farmers have approached me while I was home, and said that only those people who had previously signed up in the brucellosis program could get in.

Is that due to the shortage of funds on the national level or is it due to the attitude of the State of Kentucky?

Mr. CLARKSON. I assume that the statement was made on this basis, that they have arranged for work in so many areas in Kentucky, based on the funds that are currently available, and are not able at this time under the funds available from either Federal or State sources to take on additional areas at this time.

Mr. WATTS. I do not think it is a question of areas, because I live on the farm and I am signed up and I get the service. My neighbor whose farm is over the fence, is one of the farmers who complained to me, he was unable to get the service, because he had not previously signed up.

Now Kentucky is 1 of the 7 States, is it not, that does not get it?

Mr. CLARKSON. No, we are paying indemnities in Kentucky.

Mr. WATTS. You are?

Mr. CLARKSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. WATTS. Is Kentucky's fund in such shape—

Mr. CLARKSON. Kentucky is not paying indemnities itself.

Mr. WATTS. Are Kentucky's funds in such shape, or do you know whether new farmers who desire to join the program can not get in?

Mr. CLARKSON. Kentucky is 1 of the 19 States that I mentioned a while ago in which the activities in the program will be curtailed in a month or so.

Mr. WATTS. It must be already curtailed if farmers can't get into the program at the present time. This particular farmer I was talking about wanted vaccination of his calves.

Mr. CLARKSON. I assume they are anticipating not being able to finance it.

Mr. WATTS. Will that extra \$2 million alleviate that situation?

Mr. CLARKSON. I think it will.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Will you yield?

Mr. WATTS. Yes.

Mr. ANDRESEN. You referred to vaccination of calves. That is a preventative, as I understand it—I am not a veterinarian—but that is a preventative to stop them from getting brucellosis.

Mr. JOHNSON. That is right.

Mr. ANDRESEN. And I am rather afraid that this program, at least what I had in mind, was to take cattle that were infected with brucellosis, rather than that.

Mr. WATTS. Both are kind of tied in together in the same brucellosis program; are they not?

Mr. CLARKSON. That is correct. For the same reason that beef cattle are contained in the program. The other phases of brucellosis eradication which include preventative measures, cleanup, and restric-

tion on movement of diseased or suspected cattle, are all contained together in this one program.

The act provided for an acceleration of the brucellosis eradication program, emphasizing indemnification.

The activity under this act is merged with the activity that is financed under the annual appropriations and under the money which I mentioned as being now at the level of \$15 million from all of the States. So that it all is carried out together as a coordinated program. Otherwise, we would fear that the good that would be gained by test and slaughter might be lost by not coordinating it with other phases of the program.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Johnson.

Mr. JOHNSON. The \$20 million that is in Mr. Abernethy's bill, the Secretary has recommended be cut down to \$17 million; is that not correct?

Mr. CLARKSON. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON. Can you see where we are doing any harm to allow the thing to go through as is with \$20 million? If you do not need the money you would not use it, would you?

Mr. CLARKSON. If we don't need it we won't spend it.

Mr. JOHNSON. You will be sure to have enough if we make it \$20 million?

Mr. CLARKSON. That certainly would be adequate.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Would the Department feel that it had been directed to use the full \$20 million if the committee saw fit to leave it in there, without specific directions in the report from the committee, or would it feel that it would have a right to exercise its sound judgment, using such funds as they thought would be appropriate in the promotion of a reasonable program.

Mr. CLARKSON. I think the Department would feel that this was some measure of compulsion upon it.

Mr. ABERNETHY. A direction?

Mr. CLARKSON. Yes, sir. This entire program, again I would say, is cooperative. We try to keep it on balance. Although there is no formula of expenditures, we spend the money where we think it will do the most good, but a part of our concern is to encourage the States in every way possible to also increase their participation, and that factor was one of the considerations, in arriving at the \$2 million figure.

Mr. JOHNSON. On further question I want to ask. You stated a while back that some of the money—I imagine one of the other quarters—had been taken away from Wisconsin and Minnesota because they were not using it at that time.

Say that the program goes on, they are going to need more money than you have allotted to them for another quarter. If we cut this down to \$17 million, is there not a chance that they would not get the amount they need for the total year?

Mr. CLARKSON. Well, if the States do not put any more money into this program—I am not talking about individual States, I am talking about the aggregate which we certainly must look at—then I can see how we will have demands that will go beyond our ability to finance them.

Mr. ABERNETHY. But there are States that have expressed an interest in this thing—I mean there are States who have indicated that they will put more money in it; are there not?

Mr. CLARKSON. Those are in the position of estimates, of considerations with their legislatures and those are things I cannot anticipate. I do not know whether they will or not.

But the interest is there, the enthusiasm is there, and they are going through their processes with their legislatures, where they are meeting this year, and that is all a matter of uncertainty.

Our position is one of urging in every way we can for them to increase their support to the greatest amount possible.

Mr. JOHNSON. If I understood you rightly, in those cases where you took money away from Wisconsin and Minnesota it was not because they had not appropriated enough but because they had not used enough in that quarter.

Under a slaughter program you might get a heavy slaughter in one quarter, where you might not in another quarter; is that not right?

Mr. CLARKSON. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON. What I am wondering is by taking it away and taking it back, if you are going to give it to them if they need it in a future quarter?

Mr. CLARKSON. Well, we review the program at the end of each quarter and we make such adjustments as we can. And if it were vitally needed in Wisconsin again, and we were able to take it from somewhere else we would use it.

Frankly, I do not anticipate that in Wisconsin.

Mr. JOHNSON. As I understand the program in Wisconsin, they are going quite a ways this year in cleaning up the State. If we are going to need the money any year we will need it this year. Maybe next year the money will be going to Mississippi or some other State. I am not against that.

I am afraid by cutting it down below \$20 million that Wisconsin and Minnesota and some of these other States may suffer from it, because when they are in the program they have to go through with it. If they do not get it this year they will never get it.

Mr. CLARKSON. Wisconsin is one of those that anticipates being far over the hump by the end of this fiscal year. We anticipate that our expenditures there will be considerably lessened next year to the benefit of expenditures in other States.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Is there anything further, gentlemen?

Thank you, Dr. Clarkson.

Mr. CLARKSON. We will furnish the information for the record.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Very well.

Mr. CLARKSON. Thank you very much for the opportunity to appear before you.

Mr. ABERNETHY. We appreciate very much your testimony.

(The Department report dated January 19, 1956, and H. R. 8320, H. R. 8340, and H. R. 8373, are as follows:)

JANUARY 19, 1956.

Hon. HAROLD D. COOLEY,

Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,

House of Representatives.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN COOLEY: This is in reply to Mr. Heimburger's telephone request of January 13, 1956, for a report on H. R. 8320, a bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Act of 1954 with respect to the special

school milk program and the brucellosis eradication program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956.

Section 1 of the bill amends section 201 (c) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to increase the maximum authorized use of Commodity Credit Corporation funds for the special school milk program from \$50 million to \$60 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956.

The Department favors this provision in order to insure that the special school milk program will continue intact during the remainder of the present school year.

Current estimates indicate that total program expenditures this year, assuming no limitation on funds, may not be much in excess of \$50 million. However, we face a situation where 12 States are already seriously short of funds in relationship to their allotment, an additional 7 States are expected to be short of funds later on in the school year, and the remaining States will have sufficient or excess funds by the end of the school year. We have already obtained a release of \$3.7 million previously scheduled for payment to States with surplus funds, and additional amounts can be shifted to the deficit States later on in the school year. This, however, will not meet the current need for funds in the most critical States.

The additional \$10 million authorization is needed primarily to provide sufficiently flexibility in the management of program funds to prevent the discontinuance or disruption of the program in any State before the end of the school year.

Section 2 of the bill provides for a further acceleration of the brucellosis eradication program by authorizing an increase in the limitation of \$15 million to \$20 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956.

The Department is opposed to section 2 of H. R. 8320 as written, but would favor enactment if it is amended as follows:

Page 2, line 6: Delete the words "of Agriculture".

Page 2, line 7: Delete "\$20,000,000" and insert "\$17,000,000".

Page 2, lines 9 and 10: Delete the words "funds appropriated to the Department of Agriculture" and insert in lieu thereof "appropriation item 'Plant and Animal Disease and Pest Control' in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act".

Enactment of section 2 of the proposed legislation would prevent the disruption of the accelerated brucellosis program since it has now become necessary to curtail the cooperative programs in the States in order to operate within the \$15 million limitation. Although we agree that \$5 million additional is needed on an annual basis, we believe that since there remain less than 6 months of the fiscal year 1956, an additional amount not to exceed \$2 million would be sufficient to meet the present needs for this fiscal year. The other suggested changes in language are made to conform with the existing language of section 204 (c) of the Agricultural Act of 1954.

Considerable progress has been made by the accelerated brucellosis eradication program authorized by the Congress in August 1954 and announced by the Secretary of Agriculture in September 1954. The purpose of the special effort is to eliminate both the disease and infected cattle as rapidly as possible. The first step in this process in dairy cattle is to locate infected herds through the use of the brucellosis ring test (BRT) applied to herd milk or cream, and to locate individual animals through the use of the blood test.

The elimination of these infected animals has been speeded up by the use of increased Federal and State indemnity payments for animals slaughtered because of brucellosis. The following figures indicate the rate of increase:

	Fiscal year 1954	Fiscal year 1955	Fiscal year 1956 ¹
Reactors found	235,666	365,247	400,000
Reactors slaughtered	120,897	259,626	390,000
Reactors indemnified	47,752	221,578	340,000

¹ Projected figures for the fiscal year based on reports of activities during the first 5 months of the year.

Even though State funds for carrying out the cooperative eradication program have been increased from a total of \$11,233,731 in fiscal year 1955 to \$15,775,099 for fiscal year 1956, or an increase of over \$4½ million, they, with the Federal support available, have not been adequate to meet program demands in fiscal year 1956. Total Federal support has consisted of the \$15 million authorized to be transferred from Commodity Credit Corporation funds plus the \$3,774,000 regular appropriation item for this project. Federal funds are being used to

carry out the cooperative program with the States, and have not supplanted State funds.

In comparing the results of the accelerated program, program activities carried out during the calendar year 1954 through the month of October, when the speedup in efforts began, can be compared with the same period in 1955. For example, for the first 10 months in 1954, 8,009,085 cattle were blood tested, compared with 14,254,769 for that period in 1955. In addition, an estimated 15,329,470 cattle were tested with the brucellosis ring test through October 1954, compared with an estimated 21,335,476 for that period in 1955. As of October 1954, a total of 344 counties were modified certified brucellosis free compared with 405 counties by October 1955. As of October 1954, 55,580 herds had been certified as compared to 77,895 by October 1955.

Incidence of infection, based on the results of blood testing, varies from month to month, but over a fairly narrow range. When the accelerated program started in October 1954, rate of infection was reported as 2.4 percent. It has stayed at about that level even though many animals not previously under the program have been included in the testing results reported.

Since 1950 the States' support for the cooperative program has exceeded that of the Federal Government. For approximately 2 years prior to fiscal year 1955, the State support was running 2 to 2½ times that available from the Federal Government. The authorization for the transfer of \$15 million additional for the fiscal year 1955 resulted in a great impetus to the program, and it expanded and accelerated rapidly, beginning in October 1954. Because of the accelerated program only operating approximately 8 months of the fiscal year 1955, the Federal funds available in addition to the State support were adequate to meet the program needs. By the fiscal year 1956, the program had accelerated to the extent that demands for support of the cooperative program from the States were in excess of the funds available.

The interruption or disruption of a disease-control program through curtailment, restriction, or elimination of program funds has a very serious effect because the disease is allowed to spread and gain entrance into areas that have been cleaned up. Both the State and the Federal Governments have invested heavily in programs in certain States where the program is moving to such an extent that it seems possible to certify the States during this fiscal year. Large investments of State and Federal funds have been made in programs in many other States that have now reached the point where any interruption of the program would result in costly delays which would necessitate additional expenditures in the future to regain the ground that would be lost if the program were to be curtailed at this time.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE, *Acting Secretary.*

[H. R. 8320, 84th Cong., 2d sess.]

A BILL To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Act of 1954 with respect to the special school milk program and the brucellosis eradication program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the last sentence of section 201 (c) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "For the period beginning September 1, 1954, and ending June 30, 1955, not to exceed \$50,000,000, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, not to exceed \$60,000,000, of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation shall be used to increase the consumption of fluid milk by children in nonprofit schools of high-school grade and under."

SEC. 2. Section 204 (e) of the Agricultural Act of 1954 is amended to read as follows: "As a means of stabilizing the dairy industry and further suppressing and eradicating brucellosis in cattle, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to transfer not to exceed \$20,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, from funds available to the Commodity Credit Corporation to the funds appropriated to the Department of Agriculture for such fiscal year for the purpose of accelerating the brucellosis eradication program, for the purpose of increasing to not to exceed \$50 per head of cattle the amount of the indemnities paid by the Federal Government for cattle destroyed because of brucellosis in connection

with cooperative control and eradication programs for such disease in cattle entered into by the Secretary under the authority of the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended, for the purpose of increasing the number of such indemnities, and for the purpose of defraying any additional administrative expenses in connection therewith. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for expenditures pursuant to this section."

[H. R. 8340, 84th Cong., 2d sess.]

A BILL To authorize the appropriation of \$20,000,000 for each of five fiscal years for payment of indemnities by the United States for cattle destroyed because of brucellosis

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture the sum of \$20,000,000 for the fiscal year 1957 and for each of the four succeeding fiscal years, through and including the fiscal year 1961, to be used for the purpose of accelerating the brucellosis eradication program by increasing to not to exceed \$50 per head of cattle the amount of the indemnity paid by the Federal Government for each head of cattle destroyed in connection with the cooperative control and eradication programs for such disease in cattle entered into by the Secretary of Agriculture under authority of the Act of May 27, 1884, as amended (21 U. S. C., sec. 114a, and the following), and by increasing the number of such indemnities which can be paid.

SEC. 2. The amounts authorized to be appropriated by this Act shall be used solely for the payment of indemnities and shall be in addition to any other amounts appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture for use in research and study of brucellosis in cattle and for administering programs for the suppression and eradication of brucellosis in cattle.

[H. R. 8373, 84th Cong., 2d sess.]

A BILL Authorizing increases in the funds available for eradication of brucellosis in cattle and for increasing the consumption of fluid milk in certain schools

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 204 (e) of the Agricultural Act of 1954 is amended by striking out "\$15,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$19,500,000".

SEC. 2. The last sentence of section 201 (c) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 is amended by striking out "\$50,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$60,000,000".

Mr. ABERNETHY. Unless there are further statements, the committee will go into executive session.

(Thereupon, the subcommittee recessed at 11:15 a. m. to go into executive session.)

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AGRICULTURE—RAISING THE INCOME AND ADVANC-
ING THE SECURITY OF OUR FARM FAMILIES

M E S S A G E

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

RELATIVE TO

AGRICULTURE AND TO RAISING THE INCOME AND ADVANCING
THE SECURITY OF OUR FARM FAMILIES

JANUARY 9, 1956.—Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be
printed

To the Congress of the United States:

In this session no problem before the Congress demands more urgent attention than the paradox facing our farm families. Although agriculture is our basic industry, they find their prices and incomes depressed amid the Nation's greatest prosperity. For 5 years, their economy has declined. Unless corrected, these economic reversals are a direct threat to the well-being of all our people.

But more than prices and incomes are involved. In America, agriculture is more than an industry; it is a way of life. Throughout our history the family farm has given strength and vitality to our entire social order. We must keep it healthy and vigorous.

Efforts toward this goal have been unremitting. Many new foundations of permanent value to all farm families have been laid in the past 3 years. Two years ago a new farm law was enacted, designed to gear agricultural production incentives to potential markets, thereby giving promise to our farm people of a stable and dependable future once the wartime inheritance of surpluses is removed from the farm economy. Loan programs have been substantially improved, enabling many more farmers to acquire family-sized farms and to improve their farms and homes. The benefits of social-security protection have been extended to farm families. The return of the

Farm Credit Administration to farmer control, expansion of soil-conservation assistance and rural electrification and telephone programs, increased funds for research and extension work, initiation of new programs to aid low-income farm families, adoption of tax provisions of benefit to farm people, increased storage facilities, upstream soil conservation programs, greatly expanded disposal activities for surplus farm products, strengthening our Department of Agriculture representation overseas in the interest of expanded markets—these and other advances have permanently reinforced the foundations of all agriculture.

Yet, beneficial though these advances are, persistent and critical farm problems require prompt congressional action in this session.

Remedies for these problems demand a clear understanding of their principal causes. These are—

First: Production and market distortions, the result of war-time production incentives too long continued;

Second: Current record livestock production and near-record crop harvests piled on top of previously accumulated carryovers;

Third: Rising costs and high capital requirements.

In short, we have an oversupply of commodities, which drives down prices as mounting costs force up from below. Thus is generated a severe price-cost squeeze from which our farm people, with the help of Government, must be relieved.

We must free the farm economy from distortions rooted in war-time needs and thus enable our people in agriculture to achieve prosperity; in so doing they will help carry the Nation's prosperity to still greater heights. The administration and the Congress must move together to achieve this goal.

The requirements are clear. New means are needed to reduce surpluses and to widen markets. Costs must be cut and production must be better balanced with prospective needs.

THE MAIN PROBLEM—THE SURPLUS

Of the many difficulties that aggravate the farm problem, mountainous surpluses overshadow everything else. Today's surpluses consist of commodities produced in a volume imperatively needed in wartime but unmarketable in peacetime at the same prices and in the same quantity.

The plain fact is that wartime production incentives were too long continued.

During the past 3 years there has been no lack of effort to get rid of surplus stocks. Disposal efforts have been diligent and vigorous. Vast quantities have been moved, much of them given away. In the past 3 years we have found outlets for commodities in a value of more than \$4 billion—far more than in any comparable period in recent history.

But these disposal efforts have not been able to keep pace with the problem. For each bushel-equivalent sold, one and a half have replaced it in the stockpiles. Farmers, the intended beneficiaries of the support program, today find themselves in ever-growing danger from the mounting accumulations. Were it not for the Government's bulging stocks, farmers would be getting far more for their products today.

Other consequences of past farm programs have been no less damaging. Both at home and abroad, markets have been lost. Foreign farm production has been increased. American exports have declined. Foreign products have been attracted to our shores.

Steadily this chain of events has lengthened. Our farmers have had to submit to drastic acreage controls that hamper efficient farm management. Even these controls have been self-defeating because acres diverted from price-supported crops have been planted to other crops. These crops have been thrown into surplus and their prices have declined. Today, almost without regard to the livestock or crop he produces, nearly every farmer is adversely affected by our surpluses. The whole process, for instance, has contributed to the present plight of hog producers.

When 3 years ago this administration assumed its responsibility in agriculture, work was begun immediately on what became the Agricultural Act of 1954. That act was developed and passed with bipartisan support, as all our agricultural legislation should be.

The 1954 law brought realism into the use of the essential tool of price supports. It applied the principle of price flexibility to help keep commodity supplies in balance with markets. That principle is sound and essential to a well-rounded farm program. For two reasons, the 1954 law has not yet been able to make its potential contribution to solving our farm troubles. First, the law began to take hold only with the harvests of 1955; it has not yet had the opportunity to be effective. Second, the operation of the new law is smothered under surpluses amassed by the old program.

The attack on the surplus must go forward in full recognition of the fact that farm products are not actually marketed when delivered to and held by the Government. A Government warehouse is not a market. Even the most storable commodities cannot be added forever to Government granaries, nor can they be indefinitely held. Ultimately the stockpiles must be used.

It is unthinkable to destroy food. Instead, we must move these stocks into domestic consumption or dispose of them abroad. Neither route under present conditions offers the results often expected. Surpluses moved domestically almost always compete directly with crops farmers are trying to sell. Moved abroad in quantities large enough to remedy present difficulties, they would shatter world prices and trade, injure our friends and undermine domestic prices as well.

To be sure, outlets for some of the surplus exist both at home and abroad. But experience has amply proved that neither the home nor foreign market can, under present conditions, readily absorb the tremendous stocks now depressing our agriculture.

Clearly new action is imperative. We must stop encouraging the production of surpluses. We must stop shifting acres from one crop to another, when such shifts result in new surpluses. Nor can crop problems be converted into millstones weighing down upon the producers of livestock.

Remedies are needed now, and it is up to the administration and the Congress to provide them swiftly. As we seek to go forward, we must not go back to old programs that have failed utterly to protect farm families.

I recommend, therefore, the following nine-point program. I urge the Congress to pass this program with maximum speed, for delay

can only aggravate and multiply the difficulties already sorely harassing millions of our rural people.

1. THE SOIL BANK

Our most pressing need today is to work off our surpluses so that our basic program of 1954 can succeed in gearing production to prospective markets at fair prices. A three-pronged attack is needed.

First: Future production of crops in greatest surplus must be adjusted both to the accumulated stocks and to the potential markets.

Second: Producers of other crops and of livestock must be relieved of excessive production from acreage diverted from surplus crops.

Third: Lands poorly suited to tillage, now producing unneeded crops and subject to excessive wind and water erosion, must be retired from cultivation.

These essential adjustments can all be hastened through a soil-bank program. I recommend a soil bank of two parts.

The first is designed to meet the immediate need to reduce the crops in greatest oversupply. It may be called the acreage-reserve program.

The second part is a long-range attack to achieve better land use and protect farmers and ranchers from the effects of production on acres already diverted. It may be called the conservation-reserve program.

A. The acreage-reserve program

I recommend that the Congress consider a voluntary additional reduction in the acreage of certain crops which today are in serious surplus—wheat, cotton, corn, and rice.

In considering the application of this program to each of these crops, the Congress will wish to accord special attention to their distinctive problems—notably in the case of corn—as set forth later in this message.

I do not propose this program as a device to empty Government warehouses so they may be filled again. There is, therefore, a basic corollary to the acreage reserve program: in future years we must avoid, as a plague, farm programs that would encourage the building up of new price-depressing surpluses.

What I here propose is essentially a deferred-production plan. As a necessary part of the voluntary acreage reduction, it is essential to protect the farmer's income. It would be grossly unfair to require farmers to bear the full burdens of this readjustment. Just as other readjustments from war were shouldered in considerable part by the Nation as a whole, so should this.

In the case of wheat and cotton, for example, I look to a voluntary reduction equivalent to possibly one-fifth of the acreage otherwise permitted by allotments—perhaps 12 million acres of wheat and 3 million of cotton. It should be practical to include wheat already seeded if it is incorporated with the soil, as green manure, or by other accepted practices. This would make it possible for more farmers to enter the program immediately and thereby start at once to work down the surplus.

Administrative discretion is needed to assure that the rates of reduction in different areas are related to the supply and demand conditions for different grades and classes. The farmer's cooperation in this temporary program must not impair his historic acreage allotments. Rights of tenant farmers must be protected. I should expect the reduction in wheat and cotton plantings to continue for some 3 or 4 years, during which time these huge crop carryovers should decline to normal levels.

In return for their voluntary participation in the acreage-reserve program cooperating farmers will be allocated certificates for commodities whose value will be based on the normal yields of the acres withheld in this reserve. I recommend that these certificates be made available to cooperating farmers through their county agricultural stabilization committees at normal harvesttime for each crop. The certificates will be negotiable so farmers can convert them to cash. They will be redeemable by the Commodity Credit Corporation in cash, or in kind at specified rates.

I further recommend that the legislation provide that each participating farmer contract to refrain from cropping or grazing any land he puts in the acreage reserve.

By so reducing crop production, commodities now in Government ownership can be used to supply market needs up to a proportionate amount. Thus the bulging Commodity Credit Corporation stocks can be correspondingly worked down without depressing current market prices.

The program will operate in this way: A farmer, with an allotment of 100 acres of wheat, for example, may choose to plant only 80 acres and put the remaining 20 in the acreage reserve. His acreage allotment will not be affected. He will agree not to graze or harvest any crop from the 20 acres put into the reserve.

In return for this cooperation in the temporary acreage reduction program, he will receive a cashable certificate. The certificate will be equal to a percentage of the value of the crop he would have normally harvested from the 20 acres. This percentage will be set at an incentive level sufficiently high to assure success of the program.

This deferred-production plan uses the surplus to reduce the surplus.

It will be financed with commodities already owned and paid for by the Government. Time and shrinkage, storage and other costs are eroding away the present value of these stocks. Consequently, the real net cost to the Government—taking these and other facts into consideration—will be substantially less than the apparent cost in payments made on certificates.

I emphasize that this program is specifically intended to provide an income to farmers while the essential adjustment in stocks is being accomplished.

There are many virtues in the plan.

It will help remove the crushing burden of surpluses, the essential precondition for the successful operation of a sound farm program.

It will reduce the massive and unproductive storage costs on Government holdings—costs that are running about a million dollars a day.

It will provide an element of insurance since farmers are assured income from the reserve acres even in a year of crop failure.

It will ease apprehension among our friends abroad over our surplus-disposal program.

It will harmonize agricultural production with peacetime markets.

B. The conservation reserve

The second part of the soil bank—the conservation reserve program—affects both today's surpluses and tomorrow's needs of our growing population.

Under the pressures of war and the production incentives continued in postwar years, large areas have come into cultivation which wise land use and sound conservation would have reserved to forage and trees.

In greater or lesser degree this problem exists throughout the Nation. Continued cropping of these lands results, on the one hand, in wastage of soil and water resources, and on the other, in production of commodities now in surplus.

Today the Nation does not need these acres in harvested crops.

We cannot accurately predict our country's food needs in the years ahead, except that they will steadily increase. We do know, however, that the sound course both for today and tomorrow is wisely to safeguard our precious heritage of food-producing resources so we may hand on an enriched legacy to future generations. The conservation reserve program will contribute materially to that end.

Further, production from the acres today diverted from surplus crops is now seriously affecting other segments of our agriculture. The acreage of feed grains, notably oats, barley, and grain sorghums, has been increased. The end product of this diversion has been greatly enlarged supplies of and lower prices for hogs, cattle, and dairy and poultry products. Producers of fruit, vegetables, and other crops have been adversely affected. The proposed conservation reserve can also make a major contribution to solving this problem of diverted acres.

I propose that farmers be asked to contract voluntarily with the Government to shift into forage trees and water-storage cultivated lands most needing conservation measures. Any farmer would be eligible to participate in this program regardless of the crop he produces or the area where his farm is located. I would hope that some 25 million acres would be brought into the conservation reserve.

Forest lands under good management are a constant and a renewable resource. One-third of our forest area is in farm woodlands. From this source can come a large share of the lumber, pulpwood, and other forest products to meet the growing needs of our expanding economy. The conservation reserve can mean productive and protective tree cover for less productive lands now used for cultivated crops.

The Government itself must encourage this transfer in order to achieve the advantages to the general welfare that will follow from improved resource use. I propose, therefore, that the Government pay a fair share of the costs of establishing the conservation use, up to a specified per acre maximum, that will vary by regions. The Gov-

ernment's share will be sufficiently high to encourage broad participation and thus assure the success of the program. Further, as the farmer reorganizes his farm along these soil-conserving lines, I recommend that the Government provide certain annual payments for a period of years related to the length of time needed to establish the new use of the land. The Congress will need to develop the basis and procedures for determining the amount of the payments. Here, as in the acreage-reserve program, I would not let the farmer's cooperation impair his historic acreage allotments.

The farmer, in turn, will agree that the acres put into this conservation reserve will be in addition to any land that he may put into the acreage reserve, and will represent a reduction in cropland cultivated. He will agree to carry out sound soil and water conservation on these acres, and to refrain from returning them to crop production and from grazing them for a specified period.

I urge the Congress to approve this program with the least possible delay so that a significant part of the desired 25 million acres can come into the program in 1956.

My estimate is that, if the Congress acts in time, some \$350 million will be invested in the conservation reserve during the calendar year 1956, and a total of about a billion dollars over the next 3 years. Sums expended under this program will be in addition to the \$250 million provided for the agricultural conservation program for the coming fiscal year.

In return the conservation reserve program will bring these large rewards:

It will result in improved use of soil and water resources for the benefit of this and future generations.

It will increase our supply of much-needed farm-grown forest products.

It will help hold rain and snow where they fall and make possible more ponds and reservoirs on the farm.

It will reduce the undue stimulus to livestock production, and consequent low livestock prices, induced by feed-grain production on diverted acres.

It will similarly provide protection for producers of the many small-acreage crops whose markets are threatened by even a few diverted acres.

In combination with the acreage-reserve program for crops in surplus, the conservation-reserve program will help during the next several years to reduce the total volume of farm production and improve the balance among different farm commodities, both of which are important to a general improvement in farm prices.

2. SURPLUS DISPOSAL

Production adjustments effected by the soil bank are needed to halt current additions to surpluses and to reduce stocks on hand. But additional relief must be obtained from the price-depressing influence of these huge carryovers. In Public Law 480 the Congress has provided basic legislation for this purpose. The problem still exists, but not for lack of vigorous efforts to deal with it.

Surplus disposals have permitted substantial reductions in Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of butter, dried milk, cottonseed oil

and meal, flaxseed and linseed oil and seeds. Surplus disposals by the Commodity Credit Corporation have risen from just over half a billion dollars in fiscal 1953 to more than \$1.4 billion in fiscal 1954, and to more than \$2.1 billion in fiscal 1955.

In the last fiscal year sales of Government-owned price-supported commodities into the domestic market reached \$403 million. These were made with due care for the adverse effect they might have on prices received by farmers for current sales. Domestic donations to supply food for needy persons totaled an additional \$196 million. Overseas disposals, through barter and donations for constructive purposes, totaled \$1.1 billion. In spite of these vigorous efforts, the Commodity Credit Corporation investment in price-supported commodities increased by about \$1 billion during the fiscal year.

Because the problem continues to be so serious and stubborn, the Secretary of Agriculture is appointing an Agricultural Surplus Disposal Administrator, who will report directly to the Secretary. The duties of the Administrator will relate to all activities of the Department associated with the utilization of Commodity Credit Corporation stocks and of our current abundant production.

Expanded opportunities will be sought to barter agricultural products, which deteriorate and are costly to store, for increased quantities of nonperishable strategic materials. Additional legislation may be needed in this field.

The bulk of price-supported commodities held by the Government cannot now by law be sold into the domestic market except at prices equal to at least 105 percent of the support price plus carrying charges. This restriction has worked to the disadvantage of both farmers and the Government by blocking sales that would clearly have been advantageous to both. I recommend legislation to permit, under proper safeguards, sales at not less than support levels plus carrying charges.

Present provisions of surplus-disposal legislation permit export dispositions of Government stocks to friendly nations only. Opportunities clearly to our interest may develop in the future to sell to countries excluded by this legislation. To enable us to realize on such opportunities I recommend repeal of section 304 of Public Law 480.

3. STRENGTHENING COMMODITY PROGRAMS

Our frontal attack on the problems of surpluses, diverted acres, unbalanced production, and unwise land use is carried in major part by the soil bank through the acreage reserve and the conservation reserve programs.

These proposals are wholly in keeping with the fundamental principles of sound farm policy set forth in my special agricultural message of 2 years ago. In keeping with these principles the administration—

(a) Whenever possible will continue to ease or eliminate controls over farmers; and

(b) For commodities on which price supports are discretionary, will continue to support these prices at the highest levels possible without accumulating new price-depressing surpluses.

In keeping with this latter principle, I am advised by the Secretary of Agriculture that, as a direct result of operation of various parts of our present farm program, the supply and demand conditions for

soybeans and flaxseed are now such as to warrant an increase in the price support levels for these crops in 1956. The higher support levels will be announced shortly.

In respect to other commodity programs I submit the following specific suggestions.

A. Corn

In recent years many farmers have chosen not to observe acreage allotments on corn. Considerably less than half of the 1955 crop was raised within acreage-allotment limitations and thus eligible for price support. It is apparent that price supports alone, even at levels closely approaching the legal maximum, are an insufficient inducement for participation in a corn-acreage-allotment program.

I recommend therefore that the Congress give serious consideration to adapting the acreage-reserve program to corn. One grave difficulty must be overcome. Unlike wheat and cotton, most of the corn crop is fed on the farms where it is produced. For this reason, marketing quotas such as are used on wheat and cotton are not feasible.

Thus, broad and effective participation by corn producers in an acreage-allotment program is imperative for the acreage-reserve program to achieve its objective of reducing the corn surplus. With broad and effective participation, in both programs, the acreage-reserve program for corn would—

(a) Reduce the carryover stocks which currently depress the market;

(b) Make possible a higher level of price support than would otherwise prevail for the 1956 crop; and

(c) Reduce the incentive to farmers to produce excessive supplies of hogs and fed cattle.

If the Congress should choose not to authorize the acreage-reserve program for corn, the Congress may wish to consider an alternative: to eliminate acreage allotments for corn and put price supports for corn on a discretionary basis comparable with the other feed grains. With no acreage allotments and with discretionary supports, all corn producers would be eligible for price supports at a level substantially above the market price which prevailed during the 1955 harvest.

B. Wheat

The problems of wheat are difficult and complex. The proposed soil bank, with its acreage-reserve program, will make a major contribution toward their solution. This program is particularly well-suited to wheat since this crop is grown in large acreage and is now burdened under an accumulated carryover in excess of a full year's needs. The conservation reserve program and the Great Plains program, described later, will also help. Other changes are necessary also, both for current adjustments and for long-term balance between production and consumption.

(a) Legislation already has passed the Senate and is pending in the House of Representatives which would exempt from marketing quotas those producers who use for feed, food, or seed on their own farms all the wheat they raise. Because of the failure to pass this legislation last year, the Department of Agriculture has been compelled by law to hail before the courts farmers whose only offense was to raise and feed wheat outside their quotas. Again the admin-

istration urges prompt enactment of this legislation. Correction of this problem should be delayed no longer.

(b) Historically a significant proportion of the annual wheat crop has been used for livestock feed. The quantity fed in pre-World War II years ranged from 100 million to 150 million bushels a year, about twice the quantity fed in more recent years. This reduced consumption has aggravated the surplus burden.

I recommend that the Congress give consideration to authorizing the annual sale for feeding purposes, at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, of limited quantities of Commodity Credit Corporation wheat of less desirable milling quality. The authorized sale price should reflect the feeding value of the wheat, precautions being exercised as to the effect of such sales on prices of other feed grains. There are opportunities to use more wheat for feed in feed-deficit areas distant from the Corn Belt.

(c) I recommend legislation to expand the non-commercial-wheat area beyond the 12 States now so designated. This action would eliminate acreage and marketing controls for many farmers who characteristically feed on their own farms most of the wheat they raise, and who contribute little to commercial supplies or surplus stocks.

(d) I recommend extension for 1 year of legislation which exempts durum wheat from acreage and marketing controls. This type of wheat is in short supply and production should not be restricted.

We are participating in negotiations for possible renewal of the International Wheat Agreement, which will terminate July 1, 1956, unless it is renewed.

C. Cotton

As in the case of wheat, the acreage-reserve program is especially well suited to cotton. This crop as well is burdened by an accumulated carryover in excess of a full year's requirements. Other legislative changes for cotton, in addition to the soil-bank program, that require consideration are these:

(a) For all crops except cotton, price-support legislation requires that parity prices shall be computed on the basis of the average grade and quality of the crop. For cotton a special provision of law designates Middling $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch cotton as the standard grade for parity calculations and price support. Currently less than 5 percent of cotton production is of this grade or lower.

I urge an amendment to provide for cotton, as for other crops, that the average grade and quality of the crop be utilized for parity-price computations. This recommendation is, in general terms, in keeping with the intent of legislation already pending before the Senate.

(b) The shortcomings of acreage allotments as a means of controlling production on cotton are evident. In 1955, on an acreage allotment calculated to yield 10 million bales of cotton, nearly 15 million were harvested. Rapidly advancing technology is resulting in production far outrunning expectations based on acreage alone. This is especially true when prices are supported at wartime production incentive levels.

When production controls must be applied as a result of supply and market conditions, it is imperative to have controls that are effective. As surpluses are reduced through the proposed acreage-

reserve program of the soil bank and through other means, new accumulations of surplus must definitely be avoided.

For these reasons the Congress should consider replacing acreage allotments on cotton with quantity allotments beginning with the crop of 1957. The Congress could well consider similar action for other crops under marketing quotas.

D. Rice

Under the law, accumulated supplies of rice have required a 40 percent reduction in acreage for 1956 compared with 1954, and a decline in the support level to 75 percent of parity.

Rice production in this country is the most efficient in the world. However, our rice is rapidly being priced out of world markets and is being diverted into Government warehouses and even into the feed markets.

There are two alternative courses of action to which the Congress should give consideration:

1. Inclusion of rice in the acreage-reserve program. This will require continuation of production controls and marketing quotas.

2. Elimination of existing production and marketing controls on rice. Prices could then be supported on a discretionary basis at levels which would permit rice producers to improve their competitive market position.

If the Congress considers the latter course to serve the long-term best interest of rice producers, it may wish to consider use of the acreage-reserve program to make the transition.

E. Peanuts

The peanut-price-stabilization program has experienced serious difficulties stemming in part from a fixed national minimum peanut acreage. With improving technology this minimum acreage will normally produce more peanuts than the market will absorb at the support price. Consequently, I recommend elimination of provisions for the minimum national acreage allotment.

F. Sugar

The legislation to renew the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, should promptly be completed. The Congress is aware of the need to give producers, as well as foreign suppliers and the entire sugar industry, as much advance notice as possible in planning their operations.

G. Special school-milk program

The special school-milk program provided for in the Agricultural Act of 1954 has met with gratifying success. Approximately 9 million children had the health benefits of this program last year, including children in some 7,000 schools in which milk was not previously served. Consumption was increased by over 450 million half pints of milk. This is a good example of constructive use of a surplus product to meet a present need. We thus contribute to better health habits and at the same time promote an enlarged market for the future. Several thousand additional schools are participating in the program in the current school year.

I have been advised that, in some States, milk program funds are nearing depletion. We must see to it that the program is carried forward intact through this fiscal year.

I recommend that the program be extended for 2 years beyond June 30, 1956, with authorization to use Commodity Credit Corporation funds increased from \$50 million a year to \$75 million.

H. Livestock

For livestock producers, many parts of the program I have already discussed have special significance.

Establishment of the soil bank will alleviate the undue stimulus to livestock production and the resulting downward pressure on livestock prices which arise from using for feed-grain production much of the acreage already diverted from wheat and cotton. Restrictions against grazing the soil bank acres will safeguard the interests of beef producers and dairymen.

Periodically livestock markets become glutted and prices disrupted. In such periods, where assistance will be constructive, timely and vigorous Government purchase and diversion programs are essential to bolster prices and help producers adjust to market demands. Such programs have been undertaken by this administration. The pork purchase program now in progress will shortly be stepped up to supply new and expanded outlets now being developed. Sales promotion and the development of better merchandising methods cooperatively with the livestock trade are part of this effort to meet the impact of heavy marketing.

Special programs of an emergency nature will be provided to help livestock producers as needed. For example, emergency credit and low-cost feed in the event of drought will be available whenever disaster strikes.

Increased research on nutrition, disease control, better breeding, more profitable use of byproducts and improved marketing will help lower production costs and facilitate the smooth flow of livestock products into consumption.

4. DOLLAR LIMIT ON PRICE SUPPORTS

The average size of farms in American agriculture, as measured by capital or by acres, has rapidly increased. To the degree that this trend is associated with the development of more economic and more efficient farm units it is in the interest of farm families and of the Nation. To the degree, however, that it has resulted in the removal of risk for large farm businesses by reason of price supports, it is much less wholesome and constitutes a threat to the traditional family farm.

Under the price support machinery as it has been functioning, price support loans of tremendous size have occasionally occurred. It is not sound Government policy to underwrite at public expense such formidable competition with family operated farms, which are the bulwark of our agriculture.

I ask the Congress to consider placing a dollar limit on the size of price support loans to any one individual or farming unit. The limit should be sufficiently high to give full protection to efficiently operated family farms.

5. RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

In my message of January 11, 1954, I pointed out that the chief beneficiaries of our farm programs have been the 2 million larger, more-productive farm units. Production on nearly 3 million other farms

is so limited that the families thereon benefit only in small degree from the types of programs that heretofore have dominated our activities.

On April 26, 1955, I transmitted to the Congress recommendations of the Secretary of Agriculture for attacking the problems of low-income farm families. The Congress has met only in part these recommendations for legislation and appropriations. Despite the resultant handicaps, the interest in this program has been so great that pilot work is already underway in well over 30 counties widely spread throughout the United States. There is activity now in more than one-half of the States.

Four Departments of the Federal Government—Commerce, Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare, and Agriculture—are actively at work on this program with State and local leadership to aid low-income farm families.

Not only the welfare of these families but also of the people as a whole require that this program go forward. Once again, therefore, I urge the Congress to enact the full program recommended in my message of April 26, 1955.

6. THE GREAT PLAINS PROGRAM

Between the prairies of the Central West and the Rock Mountains is a vast area embracing all or part of 10 States, in which erratic climate, wind and water erosion, and special problems of land use constitute a continuing hazard. For more than a year intensive new studies of conditions and problems peculiar to this Great Plains region have been in progress. The work has been carried on cooperatively between the leadership of the 10 States involved, the Department of Agriculture, and the Great Plains Council, which includes technical people from the States of the region. This study will help to define the respective responsibilities of individuals and local, State, and Federal agencies.

The proposed soil bank, with its acreage-reserve program to reduce promptly production of crops in surplus and with its conservation-reserve program to take less productive lands out of crops, will meet in part some of the conditions especially serious in the Great Plains. Other desirable modifications of existing legislation include—

1. Provision for long-time cost-sharing commitments under the agricultural conservation program; and
2. Relaxation of planting requirements to maintain base acreage for wheat allotments.

Shortly I will transmit to the Congress a report containing certain recommendations for providing a more stable agriculture in this important region.

7. RESEARCH

Scientific research has been the means of fundamentally important developments both in agriculture and industry. It has resulted in improved quality, new and better techniques, new products, new markets, new high levels of material well-being for our people, and new horizons for our future. Most individual farmers are not in a position to carry on scientific investigations. Government has special responsibility in this area—and particularly is this the case since the

benefits of research related to agriculture are widely shared by all the people.

Not only can research provide for the material needs of future generations, but it also can contribute in many ways to the fuller utilization of our present abundance.

We must look for new uses of agricultural products that can contribute to human welfare, such as livestock byproducts for medicinal purposes or such as coarse fibers for construction materials already have contributed.

We must find new markets, as we have for tallow in industry or as have followed upon the development of frozen and powdered juice concentrates.

We must find new crops offering such new opportunities and benefits as are exemplified by soybeans and sorghums.

We must further improve our marketing mechanism, as already has been done through refrigeration and new processing techniques, so that the benefits of our abundance may be still more widely distributed. Marketing margins have continued to increase, even while farm prices have been declining. Thus the farmer's share of the retail food dollar has shrunk appreciably. Retail prices have changed little, thereby impeding desired increases in consumption. We must find ways to lower costs of food distribution. Research is an effective way to help attain that important goal. The Secretary of Agriculture is actively engaged in an expanded inquiry directed toward reducing the costs of distribution.

Our basic scientific knowledge from which all practical applications of science are made is vitally important and must be expanded. This knowledge is essential also to continue the attack on the ravages of plant and animal pests and diseases. We cannot use or reap benefits from what we do not know. A major frontier of agriculture lies in our laboratories and experimental fields.

In the budget message I will request the maximum increase in agricultural research funds that can be effectively used next year with the technical manpower and facilities available. This will be an increase of one-fourth, to a total of \$103 million.

8. CREDIT

In making the transition from war to peace, and similarly in making the investment adjustments associated with a dynamic agriculture, farmers are experiencing increased need for credit. This is especially true for young men, particularly veterans, who have started farming in recent years.

Private financial institutions, individuals, and Government agencies are furnishing credit for agriculture. Administrative, budgetary, and legislative changes now being developed in Government all point toward assuring adequate and sympathetic coverage of agricultural credit requirements which cannot be met by private financial institutions.

Loans made by the Farmers' Home Administration have increased gradually during the past 4 years from \$212 million to well over \$300

million, and can increase further as the new provisions for insured loans become more widely used.

The Farm Credit Administration has been reorganized to give farmers a greater voice in its operation. Further legislation will be proposed to combine the production credit corporations and the Federal intermediate credit banks. Federal land-bank loans made by the Farm Credit Administration have increased from \$237 million 4 years ago to more than \$400 million last year.

The administration is determined to see to it that an adequate supply of credit remains readily available to our farmers at all times.

9. GASOLINE TAX

One of the farmer's operating costs is the Federal tax on gasoline. About one-half of the gasoline bought by farmers is used on the farm. I recommend that legislation be passed to relieve the farmer of the Federal tax on purchases of gasoline so used.

Historically agricultural policy in this country has sought to foster family-sized owner-operated farms. This has been a sound and wise policy—not only in the development of an efficient agriculture which has become the envy of the world, but also in fostering a sturdy, resourceful, self-reliant citizenry.

Farm organization and farming operations are undergoing profound change as science and technology rapidly alter the structure of agriculture. Great care must be exercised that these changes do not result in huge corporation farms on the one hand or in unrewarding subsistence units on the other. The time-proven commercial family farm must continue as the basic social and economic unit of agriculture. Accordingly farm policy must encourage such farms, sufficiently large and productive to provide satisfactions in farm living equal to those enjoyed by other Americans.

Insofar as the problems of agriculture can best be solved by Government action, Government should accept the responsibility.

The proper role of Government, however, is that of partner with the farmer—never his master. By every possible means we must develop and promote that partnership—to the end that agriculture may continue to be a sound, enduring foundation for our economy, and that farm living may be a profitable and satisfying experience.

Assisted by experienced farm people both in and out of Government, I have been earnestly studying this problem for many months. I believe that the nine-point program, set forth in this message, building on our present program, meets the urgent needs of our farmers today and does so in a way consistent with our basic traditions. It offers no nostrums or panaceas. Our farm folk expect better of us than to deal in that kind of specious practice.

Farmers expect programs that are forward-looking, economically sound and fair.

This program offers a workable approach to reducing the surpluses, bringing production and markets into balance at fair prices, and so raising the income and advancing the security of our farm families.

Should this program be enacted, its degree of success will be dependent upon the degree of farmer participation and upon a common determination to work together in ridding ourselves of burdensome

surpluses. With such a spirit, this program will speed the transition to a stable, prosperous, and free peacetime agriculture with a bright future.

Again I urge upon the Congress the need for swift legislative action on these recommendations, in the interest of our farm people, in the interest of every American citizen.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 9, 1956.*



SCHOOL MILK PROGRAM

Legislative History: — general agricultural

- 6-26-54 Introduced in bill as reported by House committee.
- 7-2-54 Passed House.
- 7-15-54 Reported by Senate committee.
- 8-10-54 Passed Senate.
- 8-17-54 Both Houses agreed to conference report.
- 8-28-54 Approved by President.
- 1-12-56 Rep. A. B. Smith introduced bill to extend program.
- 1-30-56 Reported by House committee.
- 2-1-56 Passed House.
- 2-6-56 Reported by Senate committee.
- 2-8-56 Passed Senate.
- 3-21-56 House agreed to Senate amendments.
- 4-2-56 Approved by President.

(Skip a line at this point.)

House Committee Report:

(Merely describes ^{this} provision of bill.)

House Debate:

(No significant discussion of this provision.)

Senate Committee Report:

(Merely describes this provision of bill.)

Senate Debate:

(No significant discussion of this provision.)

Conference Report:

(Merely describes this provision of bill.)

President's Statement upon Approval:

(No significant discussion of this provision.)

President's 1956 Farm Message:

(1)

House Hearings:

Rep. Anderson: (2)

Department's Report:

(No significant comments.)

House Committee Report:

(3)

House Debate:

Rep. ~~Anderson~~ ^{Fawcett} (subcommittee chairman):

(4)

(7)

Department's Report to Senate Committee:

(5)

Rep. Coolidge (committee chairman):

(6a)

Senate Committee Report:

⑥

Senate Debate:

(No significant comments.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 465-----84th Congress

Chapter 159-----2nd Session

H. R. 8320

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Digest of Public Law 465

SCHOOL MILK; BRUCELLOSIS. Extends the special school milk program two years to June 30, 1958; increases the amount authorized for this program from \$50 million to \$60 million for the current fiscal year; provides \$75 million for this program for each of the fiscal years 1957 and 1958; and makes certain nonprofit institutions devoted to the care of underprivileged children eligible for the benefits of the program; extends the accelerated brucellosis eradication program two years to June 30, 1958; increases the amount authorized from \$15 million to \$17 million for the current fiscal year; provides \$20 million for each of the fiscal years 1957 and 1958; extends for two years, to December 31, 1958, the provision that the Commodity Credit Corporation shall make available to the Veterans' Administration and the Army dairy products, acquired under the price support programs, for use in addition to their normal purchases.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H.R. 8320

Jan. 12, 1956 Rep. Abernethy introduced H. R. 8320 which was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. Print of bill as introduced.

Jan. 24, 1956 The Abernethy subcommittee ordered reported to the full committee H. R. 8320, as amended.

Jan. 27, 1956 The Agriculture Committee ordered reported H.R. 8320.

Jan. 30, 1956 The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 8320. H. Report 1696. Print of bill and report.

Feb. 1, 1956 House passed as reported H.R. 8320.

Feb. 2, 1956 H. R. 8320 referred to Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as referred.

Feb. 6, 1956 Senate committee reported with amendment H.R. 8320. Senate Report 1471. Print of bill and report.

Feb. 8, 1956 Senate passed as reported H.R. 8320.

Feb. 16, 1956 House conferees were appointed.

Feb. 21, 1956 Senate conferees were appointed.

Mar. 15, 1956 Senate agreed to conference report.

Mar. 19, 1956 House received conference report. House Report 1898.

Mar. 21, 1956 House rejected the conference report on H.R. 8320 and agreed to the Senate amendments.

Apr. 2, 1956 Approved; Public Law 465, 84th Congress.

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 8320

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 12, 1956

MR. ABERNETHY introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Act of 1954 with respect to the special school milk program and the brucellosis eradication program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the last sentence of section 201 (c) of the Agricul-
4 tural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended to read as fol-
5 lows: "For the period beginning September 1, 1954, and
6 ending June 30, 1955, not to exceed \$50,000,000, and for
7 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, not to exceed
8 \$60,000,000, of the funds of the Commodity Credit Cor-
9 poration shall be used to increase the consumption of fluid

1 milk by children in nonprofit schools of high-school grade
2 and under.”

3 SEC. 2. Section 204 (e) of the Agricultural Act of
4 1954 is amended to read as follows: “As a means of stabi-
5 lizing the dairy industry and further suppressing and eradi-
6 cating brucellosis in cattle, the Secretary of Agriculture is
7 authorized to transfer not to exceed \$20,000,000 for the
8 fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, from funds available to
9 the Commodity Credit Corporation to the funds appropriat-
10 ed to the Department of Agriculture for such fiscal year for
11 the purpose of accelerating the brucellosis eradication pro-
12 gram, for the purpose of increasing to not to exceed \$50 per
13 head of cattle the amount of the indemnities paid by the Fed-
14 eral Government for cattle destroyed because of brucellosis
15 in connection with cooperative control and eradication pro-
16 grams for such disease in cattle entered into by the Secre-
17 tary under the authority of the Act of May 29, 1884, as
18 amended, for the purpose of increasing the number of such
19 indemnities, and for the purpose of defraying any additional
20 administrative expenses in connection therewith. There are
21 hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be
22 necessary to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation
23 for expenditures pursuant to this section.”

84TH CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 8320

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Act of 1954 with respect to the special school milk program and the brucellosis eradication program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956.

By Mr. ABERNETHY

JANUARY 12, 1956

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued January 25, 1956
For actions of January 24, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 11

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate received nomination of Marvin L. McLain to be Assistant Secretary and member of CCC Board. Senate received report on investigations of inefficiencies in USDA grain bin program. Sen. Capehart spoke on importance of getting rid of farm surpluses. Both House received President's Economic Report. House subcommittee voted to report bill to increase school milk and brucellosis eradication programs. Sen. Scott introduced and discussed bill to provide graduated price support levels for cotton and wheat. Sen. Carlson and 5 Reps. introduced bills to extend terms on production and subsistence loans, and authorize USDA to make or insure loans to re-finance existing debts. Rep. Poage and others introduced watershed protection bills. Reps. Cooley and Grant introduced bills to provide payments to owners who develop small land tracts for commercial forestry.

HOUSE

1. ECONOMIC REPORT. Both Houses received the President's Economic Report; to the Joint Committee on the Economic Report (H. Doc. 280). pp. 937, 1023
2. DAIRY INDUSTRY. The Abernethy subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee ordered favorably reported to the full committee H. R. 8320, amended, to increase funds available for the special school milk program and the brucellosis eradication program for the fiscal year 1956. p. D48
3. TAXATION. Rep. Meader presented a progress report on Public Law 388, 84th Congress, to provide for payments in lieu of taxes on certain Federal property formerly owned by RFC. He noted that the Defense agencies and GSA had not implemented the law, but attributed this to problems of assessment which would soon be resolved. p. 1028
4. ELECTRIFICATION. Received from this Department the annual report on REA. p. 1036
5. MARKETING; FOREIGN TRADE. Received a memorial from the Colo. Legislature urging that ranchers and farmers be permitted to sell their products to individuals of foreign nations, and that losses and gains in agricultural products be treated for income tax purposes as long-term capital gains and losses. p. 1039

SENATE

6. NOMINATION. Received the nomination of Marvin L. McLain to be an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Agricultural Stabilization, and to be a member of the CCC Board of Directors. p. 1022
 7. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Received a proposed bill from the U. S. Information Agency to provide for the promotion and strengthening of international relations through participation in international fairs and festivals, etc.; to Foreign Relations Committee. p. 938
Received a Colorado House of Representatives resolution memorializing Congress to permit ranchers and farmers to sell agricultural products to individuals of foreign countries; and to treat losses and gains from the sale of crops and livestock as long-term capital gains and losses for income tax purposes. p. 938
 8. GRAIN. Received from the Committee on Government Operations a report on the investigations of inefficiencies in the USDA grain bin program (S. Rept. 1443), and Chairman McClellan discussed and summarized the report. p. 939
 9. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Capehart spoke on the importance of getting rid of farm surpluses, and inserted his statement before the Agriculture and Forestry Committee on this matter. p. 959
 10. DISASTER INSURANCE. Sen. Neuberger spoke on the need for Federal action to provide insurance against flood damage, and inserted an article discussing the flood-insurance report of the American Insurance Association. p. 963
- BILLS INTRODUCED
11. COTTON; WHEAT. S. 3027, by Sen. Scott, to provide a system of graduated price support levels for cotton and wheat based upon amounts produced; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Remarks of author, p. 940.
 12. FORESTRY. S. 3032, by Sen. Duff (for himself and others), granting the consent and approval of Congress to the Middle Atlantic Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Remarks of author, p. 941.
 13. EDUCATION. S. 3033, by Sen. Thye (for himself and Sen. Bridges), to extend the duration of Public Law 815, 81st Congress, which provides for school construction assistance to local educational agencies in areas affected by Federal activities; to Labor and Public Welfare Committee.
 14. PURCHASING. S. 3037, by Sen. Thurmond, to prevent the allocation of procurement contracts to certain designated geographical areas; to Government Operations Committee. Remarks of author, p. 941.
 15. FARM LOANS. S. 3034, by Sen. Carlson, H.R. 8720, by Rep. Avery, H.P. 8735, by Horan, H.P. 8736, by Rep. Jensen, H.R. 8746, by Rep. Miller, Nebr., and H.R. 8752, by Rep. Schwengel, to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to adjust the loan limitations of title II so as to provide more effective assistance to production and subsistence loan borrowers; to Agriculture and Forestry and Agriculture Committees.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate confirmed McLain nomination. Several Senators discussed Department letter to Harper's magazine. Senate adopted conference report on bill to increase funds available to SBA for disaster loans. House committee ordered reported bill to increase school milk and brucellosis program.

SENATE

1. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of Marvin L. McLain to be Assistant Secretary and member of the CCC Board of Directors. p. 1257
2. PUBLICATIONS. Several Senators discussed the letter from this Department to Harper's Magazine. p. 1248
3. DISASTER LOANS. Adopted the conference report on H. R. 7871, to increase the funds available to the Small Business Administration for disaster loans. p. 1236
4. FORESTRY; MINING. Sen. Goldwater criticized a newspaper article reporting on the Al Sarena mining case. p. 1246
5. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Humphrey spoke in favor of and inserted several letters and resolutions favorable to the construction of the Upper Harbor Project in Minn. p. 1300
6. ADJOURNED until Mon., Jan. 30. p. 1303

HOUSE

7. SCHOOL MILK; BRUCELLOSIS. The Agriculture Committee ordered favorably reported H. R. 8320, amended, to increase funds available for the special school milk program and the brucellosis eradication program for the fiscal year 1956 (p. D64). The Daily Digest states: "The amendments would (1) increase the amount of the school milk program from \$50 to \$60 million and (2) increase the brucellosis research fund from \$15 to \$17 million."

8. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The Daily Digest states that on Monday the House will consider H. R. 8780, to provide relief from Federal excise tax on gasoline for farm use; and that the House may also act on the conference report on H. R. 7871, to increase funds available to the Small Business Administration for disaster loans. p. D65

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

9. FISHERIES. Extension of remarks of Sen. Magnuson stating that "just as research has pointed the way for industry and agriculture, it holds tremendous promise in restoring our North Pacific salmon runs" and inserting 2 newspaper articles on this subject. p. A853
10. REORGANIZATION. Sen. Smith, N.J., inserted Geo. E. Strin-fellow's, vice-president of the Thos. A. Edison Co., recent address paying tribute to former President Hoover and his Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch. p. A854
11. RECLAMATION. Sen. Magnuson commended and inserted a newspaper editorial, "Irrigation in Columbia Basin Already Paying Big Dividends." p. A857

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED

12. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Neuberger submitted and spoke in favor of a resolution (S. Res. 201) to express the sense of the Senate to provide funds for Federal projects for hydroelectric, flood control, irrigation, or navigation purposes in sums equal to amounts extended to foreign countries for the same purposes; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. p. 1238-9.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS TO BE HELD:

Jan. 30: USDA appropriations, H. Appropriations (exec)(Off. of Sec'y, Info., and Lib. to testify).

Disaster insurance, H. Banking and Currency (HHFA and SBA to testify).

Economic report, Jt. Committee on Economic Report (exec)(Burns to testify).

Feb. 6 and 7: Bills for cotton export at competitive prices, import control on cotton products, and increases in cotton allotments, H. Agriculture (USDA witness not yet designated).

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654 or send to Room 105-A.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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Depressed areas.....31	Nomination.....16	Water, resources.....13,15,22
Disaster relief.....1,30,37	Oleomargarine.....44	pollution.....32
Electrification.....13	Personnel.....4,11,35	Watershed development....24
Farm program.....10,19,42	Pest control.....34	Wheat.....17,33
Flood control.....22,37		

HIGHLIGHTS: House adopted conference report on bill to increase funds available to SBA for disaster loans. House committee reported bill to increase school milk and brucellosis programs. House concluded debate on bill to relieve farmers of excise tax on gasoline used on farm. Reps. Metcalf and Jones, Mo., criticized Department's correspondence policy. Rep. Hoffman defended Department's actions. (cont'd on last page.)

HOUSE

1. DISASTER LOANS. Adopted the conference report on H. R. 7871, to authorize an increase in funds available to the SBA for disaster loans. (p. 1370). The Senate adopted the conference report on Fri., Jan. 27. This bill is now ready for the President.
2. TAXATION. Considered H. R. 8780, to provide for the relief of farmers from the Federal excise tax on gasoline used on the farm. A roll call vote is to be taken on the passage of the bill today, Jan. 31. p. 1372
3. SCHOOL MILK; BRUCELLOSIS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 8320, to provide for an increase in funds for the school milk and brucellosis programs (H. Rept. 1696). p. 1403
4. PERSONNEL. Rep. Metcalf criticized the Department's reply to a loyalty case question which he had raised and suggested that the reply received may not have reflected the position of the Department. p. 1371
Received from the Comptroller General a report on the audit of the civil service retirement and disability fund for the fiscal years 1954 and 1955; to the Government Operations Committee. p. 1402

5. TRANSPORTATION. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reported with amendment S. 2286, to provide for the utilization of privately owned ships for the transportation of personal vehicles of certain Defense Department personnel (H. Rept. 1686). p. 1402
6. PUBLICATIONS. Reps. Metcalf, Jones, Mo., and O'Hara criticized this Department's procedure in replying to a Harper's magazine article. Rep. Hoffman defended the policy of this Department. pp. 1371, 1372
7. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Bailey discussed the various provisions of GATT and urged that the Congress not surrender its powers in the field of foreign trade to such an international organization. p. 1380
8. RECLAMATION. Rep. Hosmer alleged that the geological structure of the reservoir area of the Upper Colorado reclamation project would prohibit construction of the project. p. 1389
9. COMMITTEES. Received the personnel and fiscal report of the Agriculture Committee and others. p. 1396

SENATE

10. FAR PROGRAM. Sen. Watkins inserted his statement filed with the Agriculture and Forestry Committee stressing the sound condition of American agriculture and commending the President's agricultural program. p. 1318
11. PERSONNEL. Received the Comptroller General's letter transmitting the annual audit report on findings relating to the civil service retirement and disability fund. p. 1306
12. ATOMIC ENERGY. Received the Atomic Energy Commission's semi-annual report. p. 1306
13. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Murray inserted a National Rural Electric Cooperative Assoc. resolution condemning the report of the Presidential Advisory Committee on Water Resources Policy, and urged, instead, the establishment of river-basin agencies such as TVA and that recommended in the Ho. Basin Survey Commission Report. p. 1308
14. PUBLICATIONS. Several Senators discussed the letter from this Department to Harper's magazine. pp. 1323, 1333
15. WATER; LOBBYING. Sen. Watkins criticized the activities of the southern California water lobby relating to the Colorado River water storage project, and inserted several articles regarding the matter (p. 1330). Sen. Kuchel expressed resentment over Sen. Watkins' remarks. (p. 1333).
16. NOMINATION. Sen. Neuberger, joined by Sen. Morse, criticized the nomination of Wesley A. Dewart to be an Assistant Secretary of Interior, and inserted several articles in opposition to it. p. 1355
17. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader Johnson announced that at the conclusion of the pending business the Senate may consider the following bills: S. 2084, extending to the 1956 durum wheat crop the acreage allotments provided for in

ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR SCHOOL MILK AND BRUCELLOSIS ERADICATION PROGRAMS FOR THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR

JANUARY 30, 1956.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 8320]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8320) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Act of 1954 with respect to the special school milk program and the brucellosis eradication program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 2, line 6, strike out the words "of agriculture".

Page 2, line 7, strike out "\$20,000,000" and insert "\$17,000,000".

Page 2, lines 9 and 10, strike out "funds appropriated to the Department of Agriculture" and insert "appropriation item 'Plant and Animal Disease and Pest Control' in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act".

STATEMENT

The purpose of this bill is to increase the funds available for the current fiscal year for the special school milk program and the brucellosis eradication program authorized by the Agricultural Act of 1954. Since both of these programs are designed to assist in the stabilization of prices for the dairy industry, the funds with which to carry them out are authorized by the 1954 act to be made available from funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Section 1 will increase from \$50 million to \$60 million the amount of money available for the school milk program in this fiscal year. Without this additional money, the program in about 20 States would have to be curtailed or discontinued before the end of the school year.

Section 2 makes available an additional \$2 million for the brucellosis eradication program for this fiscal year. In the case of this program also, progress has been so rapid in some of the States that the program would have to be curtailed or discontinued before the end of the fiscal year in those States unless this additional money is made available.

The committee wishes to point out that this bill is an emergency measure to provide funds which are needed immediately for the balance of this fiscal year and that it is not intended to prejudice in any manner action which has already been taken by this committee (in H. R. 12) to extend both of these programs beyond the current fiscal year and to increase the amount of money available in future years.

Following is the report of the Department of Agriculture recommending enactment of the bill and explaining in some detail the need for additional funds. The amendments made by the committee are those recommended by the Department in its report on the bill.

DEPARTMENT REPORT

JANUARY 19, 1956.

Hon. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR CONGRESSMAN COOLEY: This is in reply to Mr. Heinburger's telephone request of January 13, 1956, for a report on H. R. 8320, a bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Act of 1954 with respect to the special school milk program and the brucellosis eradication program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956.

Section 1 of the bill amends section 201 (c) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to increase the maximum authorized use of Commodity Credit Corporation funds for the special school milk program from \$50 million to \$60 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956.

The Department favors this provision in order to insure that the special school milk program will continue intact during the remainder of the present school year.

Current estimates indicate that total program expenditures this year, assuming no limitation on funds, may not be much in excess of \$50 million. However, we face a situation where 12 States are already seriously short of funds in relationship to their allotment, an additional 7 States are expected to be short of funds later on in the school year, and the remaining States will have sufficient or excess funds by the end of the school year. We have already obtained a release of \$3.7 million previously scheduled for payment to States with surplus funds, and additional amounts can be shifted to the deficit States later on in the school year. This, however, will not meet the current need for funds in the most critical States.

The additional \$10 million authorization is needed primarily to provide sufficient flexibility in the management of program funds to prevent the discontinuance or disruption of the program in any State before the end of the school year.

Section 2 of the bill provides for a further acceleration of the brucellosis eradication program by authorizing an increase in the limitation of \$15 million to \$20 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956.

The Department is opposed to section 2 of H. R. 8320 as written, but would favor enactment if it is amended as follows:

Page 2, line 6. Delete the words "of Agriculture".

Page 2, line 7. Delete "\$20,000,000" and insert "\$17,000,000".

Page 2, lines 9 and 10. Delete the words "funds appropriated to the Department of Agriculture" and insert in lieu thereof "appropriation item 'Plant and Animal Disease and Pest Control' in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act".

Enactment of section 2 of the proposed legislation would prevent the disruption of the accelerated brucellosis program since it has now become necessary to curtail the cooperative programs in the States in order to operate within the \$15 million limitation. Although we agree that \$5 million additional is needed on an annual basis, we believe that, since there remain less than 6 months of the fiscal year 1956, an additional amount not to exceed \$2 million would be sufficient to meet

the present needs for this fiscal year. The other suggested changes in language are made to conform with the existing language of section 204 (e) of the Agricultural Act of 1954.

Considerable progress has been made by the accelerated brucellosis eradication program authorized by the Congress in August 1954 and announced by the Secretary of Agriculture in September 1954. The purpose of the special effort is to eliminate both the disease and infected cattle as rapidly as possible. The first step in this process in dairy cattle is to locate infected herds through the use of the brucellosis ring test (BRT) applied to herd milk or cream, and to locate individual animals through the use of the blood test.

The elimination of these infected animals has been speeded up by the use of increased Federal and State indemnity payments for animals slaughtered because of brucellosis. The following figures indicate the rate of increase:

	Fiscal year 1954	Fiscal year 1955	Fiscal year 1956 ¹
Reactors found.....	235,666	365,247	400,000
Reactors slaughtered.....	120,897	259,626	390,000
Reactors indemnified.....	47,752	221,578	340,000

¹ Projected figures for the fiscal-year based on reports of activities during the first 5 months of the year.

Even though State funds for carrying out the cooperative eradication program have been increased from a total of \$11,233,731 in fiscal year 1955 to \$15,775,099 for fiscal year 1956, or an increase of over \$4½ million, they, with the Federal support available, have not been adequate to meet program demands in fiscal year 1956. Total Federal support has consisted of the \$15 million authorized to be transferred from Commodity Credit Corporation funds plus the \$3,774,000 regular appropriation item for this project. Federal funds are being used to carry out the cooperative program with the States, and have not supplanted State funds.

In comparing the results of the accelerated program, program activities carried out during the calendar year 1954 through the month of October, when the speedup in efforts began, can be compared with the same period in 1955. For example, for the first 10 months in 1954, 8,009,085 cattle were blood tested, compared with 14,254,769 for that period in 1955. In addition, an estimated 15,329,470 cattle were tested with the brucellosis ring test through October 1954, compared with an estimated 21,335,476 for that period in 1955. As of October 1954, a total of 344 counties were modified certified brucellosis-free compared with 405 counties by October 1955. As of October 1954, 55,580 herds had been certified as compared to 77,895 by October 1955.

Incidence of infection, based on the results of blood testing, varies from month to month, but over a fairly narrow range. When the accelerated program started in October 1954, rate of infection was reported as 2.4 percent. It has stayed at about that level even though many animals not previously under the program have been included in the testing results reported.

Since 1950 the States' support for the cooperative program has exceeded that of the Federal Government. For approximately 2 years prior to fiscal year 1955, the State support was running 2 to 2½ times that available from the Federal Government. The authorization for the transfer of \$15 million additional for the fiscal year 1955 resulted in a great impetus to the program, and it expanded and accelerated rapidly, beginning in October 1954. Because of the accelerated program only operating approximately 8 months of the fiscal year 1955, the Federal funds available in addition to the State support were adequate to meet the program needs. By the fiscal year 1956, the program had accelerated to the extent that demands for support of the cooperative program from the States were in excess of the funds available.

The interruption or disruption of a disease-control program through curtailment, restriction, or elimination of program funds has a very serious effect because the disease is allowed to spread and gain entrance into areas that have been cleaned up. Both the State and the Federal Governments have invested heavily in programs in certain States where the program is moving to such an extent that it seems possible to certify the States during this fiscal year. Large investments of State and Federal funds have been made in programs in many other States that have now reached the point where any interruption of the program would result in costly delays which would necessitate additional expenditures in the future to

regain the ground that would be lost if the program were to be curtailed at this time.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE, *Acting Secretary.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in brackets, new matter is printed in *italic*, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949, AS AMENDED

* * * * *

TITLE II—DESIGNATED NONBASIC AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

SEC. 201. * * *

(c) The price of whole milk, butterfat, and the products of such commodities, respectively, shall be supported at such level not in excess of 90 per centum nor less than 75 per centum of the parity price therefor as the Secretary determines necessary in order to assure an adequate supply. Such price support shall be provided through loans on, or purchases of, milk and the products of milk and butterfat, and for the period ending March 31, 1956, surplus stocks of dairy products owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation may be disposed of by any methods determined necessary by the Secretary. **[Beginning September 1, 1954, and ending June 30, 1956, not to exceed \$50,000,000 annually of funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation shall be used to increase the consumption of fluid milk by children in non-profit schools of high school grade and under.]** *For the period beginning September 1, 1954, and ending June 30, 1955, not to exceed \$50,000,000, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, not to exceed \$60,000,000, of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation shall be used to increase the consumption of fluid milk by children in nonprofit schools of high-school grade and under.*

AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1954

* * * * *

TITLE II—AMENDMENTS TO AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949, AS AMENDED, AND RELATED LEGISLATION

* * * * *

SEC. 204. * * *

(e) **[As a means of stabilizing the dairy industry and further suppressing and eradicating brucellosis in cattle, the Secretary is authorized to transfer not to exceed \$15,000,000 annually for a period of two years from funds available to the Commodity Credit Corporation to the appropriation item "Plant and Animal Disease and Pest Control" in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1955, for the purpose of accelerating the brucellosis eradication program, for the purpose of increasing to not to exceed \$50 per head of cattle the amount of the indemnities paid by the Federal Government for cattle destroyed because of brucellosis in connection with cooperative control and eradication programs for such disease in cattle entered into by the Secretary under the authority of the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended for the purpose of increasing the number of such indemnities, and for the purpose of defraying any additional administrative expenses in connection therewith. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually such sums as may be necessary to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for expenditures pursuant to this section.]** *As a means of stabilizing the dairy industry and further suppressing and eradicating brucellosis in cattle, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to transfer not to exceed \$20,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, from funds available to the Commodity Credit*

Corporation to the funds appropriated to the Department of Agriculture for such fiscal year for the purpose of accelerating the brucellosis eradication program, for the purpose of increasing to not to exceed \$50 per head of cattle the amount of the indemnities paid by the Federal Government for cattle destroyed because of brucellosis in connection with cooperative control and eradication programs for such disease in cattle entered into by the Secretary under the authority of the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended, for the purpose of increasing the number of such indemnities, and for the purpose of defraying any additional administrative expenses in connection therewith. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for expenditures pursuant to this section.



84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 8320

[Report No. 1696]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 12, 1956

Mr. ABERNETHY introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JANUARY 30, 1956

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Act of 1954 with respect to the special school milk program and the brucellosis eradication program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the last sentence of section 201 (c) of the Agricul-
4 tural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended to read as fol-
5 lows: "For the period beginning September 1, 1954, and
6 ending June 30, 1955, not to exceed \$50,000,000, and for
7 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, not to exceed
8 \$60,000,000, of the funds of the Commodity Credit Cor-
9 poration shall be used to increase the consumption of fluid

1 milk by children in nonprofit schools of high-school grade
2 and under.”

3 SEC. 2. Section 204 (c) of the Agricultural Act of
4 1954 is amended to read as follows: “As a means of stabi-
5 lizing the dairy industry and further suppressing and eradi-
6 cating brucellosis in cattle, the Secretary of Agriculture is
7 authorized to transfer not to exceed ~~\$20,000,000~~ \$17,000,-
8 000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, from funds
9 available to the Community Credit Corporation to the funds
10 appropriated to the Department of Agriculture appropria-
11 tion item “*Plant and Animal Disease and Pest Control*”
12 in the *Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act* for
13 such fiscal year for the purpose of accelerating the brucellosis
14 eradication program, for the purpose of increasing to not
15 to exceed \$50 per head of cattle the amount of the indemni-
16 ties paid by the Federal Government for cattle destroyed
17 because of brucellosis in connection with cooperative control
18 and eradication programs for such disease in cattle entered
19 into by the Secretary under the authority of the Act of May
20 29, 1884, as amended, for the purpose of increasing the
21 number of such indemnities, and for the purpose of defraying
22 any additional administrative expenses in connection there-
23 with. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such
24 sums as may be necessary to reimburse the Commodity
25 Credit Corporation for expenditures pursuant to this section.”

[Report No. 1696]

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Act of 1954 with respect to the special school milk program and the brucellosis eradication program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956.

By Mr. ABERNETHY

JANUARY 12, 1956

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JANUARY 30, 1956

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed



Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued February 2, 1956
For actions of February 1, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 17

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Farm machinery.....	23	Poultry.....	41	Wheat.....	4,44
Farm program....	3,11,16,21				

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bill to increase school milk and brucellosis programs. Sen. Kefauver criticized and Sens. Dirksen and Case, S. Dak., defended activities of the Secretary. Rep. Philbin spoke in favor of disaster insurance.

HOUSE

1. SCHOOL MILK; BRUCELLOSIS. Passed as reported H. R. 8320, to provide for an increase, for the fiscal year 1956, in funds available for the school milk program from \$50 to \$60 million, and for the brucellosis eradication program from \$15 to \$17 million. p. 1577
2. DISASTER INSURANCE. Rep. Philbin discussed the features of his bill H. R. 7944, to provide for a Federal corporation to reinsure disaster insurance. His plan is based on the experience of the War Damage Corporation. p. 1604
3. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Reuss discussed his bill H. R. 8914, to provide for a diverted acreage plan integrated with general conservation practices in relation to our natural resources and the civil defense program. p. 1606
4. FEED WHEAT. Rep. Hoffman urged consideration of a bill to remove the penalties on farmers who exceed their acreage allotments and what fed to livestock or poultry. He alleged that the Agriculture Committee was retarding the progress of the bill. p. 1581

5. LANDS. Rep. Harvey urged favorable consideration of his bill to restrict the Defense Department from leasing certain lands it owns to farmers for agricultural purposes. p. 1580
6. RECLAMATION. The Rules Committee reported a rule for the consideration of S. 926, to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Ventura River reclamation project, Calif. p. 1610

SENATE

7. HOUSING. Both Houses received a report of the Budget Bureau on its Circular No. A-45, prescribing regulations on rental of Government-owned housing to employees, etc. pp. 1505, 1610
8. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses received a Budget Bureau letter reporting that the administrative-expense authorization of the CCC for the fiscal year 1956 had been reapportioned on a basis which indicates a necessity for a supplemental estimate of administrative-expense authorization; to Appropriations Committees. pp. 1505, 1610
9. GSA. Both Houses received the annual report of GSA. pp. 1505, 1610
10. ICC. Both Houses received the annual report of ICC. pp. 1505, 1610
11. CONSERVATION. Sen. Langer inserted a W. Dak. Assoc. of Soil Conservation Districts resolution urging that Congress support research on problems pertaining to soil and water conservation. p. 1506
12. PRICE SUPPORT. Sen. Langer inserted a Dickey Co., W. Dak., Farmers Union resolution demanding 100 percent of parity for farm commodities. p. 1506
13. REORGANIZATION. Sen. Langer inserted a Mich. League of Republican Women resolution favoring early adoption of the recommendations of the Hoover Commission report. p. 1507
14. FEES. Sen. McClellan submitted the report of the Government Operations Committee, "Fees for Government Services," and inserted his statement explaining the report (S. Rept. 1467). p. 1507
15. LIVESTOCK. Sen. Allott commended the cooperation between the Defense and Agriculture Depts. in accelerating the purchase of beef, and inserted a statement of the Cattle Feeders Committee recommending increased purchases. p. 1521
16. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Kefauver criticized and Sens. Dirksen and Case, S. Dak., defended activities of the Secretary. p. 1529

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

17. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Gordon inserted a newspaper article stating that Switzerland is America's best cash customer in Europe and showing a list of the major export products including cotton, tobacco, and fruits and vegetables. p. A1012
18. WEATHER. Rep. Wacher inserted a newspaper article, "Farmer at Merc of Weather's Whims." p. A1019

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED].

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to Joe Manlove. He was a great friend of mine, and we kept up a correspondence over the years until recently. He was a very genial, fine man, and a great patriot, and I regret exceedingly his passing.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks, and I also ask unanimous consent that all Members may extend their remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

AMENDING AGRICULTURAL ACTS OF 1949 AND 1954

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 8320) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Act of 1954 with respect to the special school milk program and the brucellosis-eradication program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I do not intend to object, I would like to ask the gentleman from Mississippi to give me a brief explanation of the bill.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 8320 is in two sections and is designed to accomplish two distinct purposes.

First, the bill increases the authorized use of Commodity Credit Corporation funds for the special school milk program from \$50 million to \$60 million for the current school year.

Second, the bill provides for a further acceleration of the brucellosis-eradication program among cattle by authorizing an increase from \$15 million to \$17 million in the Federal funds available in this joint Federal-State activity for the fiscal year ending this June 30.

These increases in funds follow Department of Agriculture recommendation as to the amount that can be expended advantageously in these programs.

This bill insures that the special school milk program will continue uninterrupted during the remainder of the present school term. This program, which Congress authorized in 1954, has been very successful in disposing of surplus milk and improving the health of our children. There is no way of measuring its value in terms of the health of our schoolchildren. More than 62,000 schools already are participating in this program, which represents about a 50-percent increase within a year.

It is estimated that this school milk already reaches approximately one-half the Nation's children up through the high-school grades, and the distribution in the current school year will amount to

almost 1 billion half pints. More schools are joining the program constantly, as they complete arrangements for distribution of milk.

The Federal Government pays up to 4 cents a half pint on the cost of this milk.

I want to emphasize that this is one of the most important programs ever operated by our Government in the interest of the health of our children. I am sure that everyone here wants to see the program continued throughout this fiscal year. Failure to pass this bill will result in the program being completely halted in most sections of the country.

I should point out that H. R. 12, already approved by the House and now pending before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, would provide \$75 million for the school milk program for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1956.

Mr. Speaker, the second section of this legislation also is of utmost importance. It expands our program to eradicate brucellosis among cattle.

Considerable progress has been made since the accelerated program was authorized by Congress in 1954. This is a cooperative program with the Federal Government and the States sharing the cost. The purpose of this program is to eliminate both the disease and the infected cattle as rapidly as possible.

Such elimination has been speeded up by increased Federal and State indemnity payments for animals slaughtered because of brucellosis.

The Department of Agriculture, in supporting the increased authorization said that even though State funds for carrying out the cooperative eradication project have been increased from \$11,233,731 in fiscal 1955 to \$15,775,099 for 1956, they, with the Federal support available, have not been adequate to meet program demands in the current fiscal year.

Federal funds are being used to carry out the cooperative program with the States and have not supplanted State funds.

The interruption or disruption of any disease control program through a lack of funds has a very serious effect because the disease is allowed to spread and gain in areas that have been cleaned up. Both the State and Federal Governments have invested heavily in programs in certain States where the program is making such substantial progress that it seems possible to certify the States as brucellosis-free during this fiscal year.

Large investments of State and Federal funds have been made in programs in many other States that have now reached the point where any interruption of the program would result in costly delays which would necessitate additional expenditures in the future to regain lost ground.

H. R. 8320 is intended to prevent loss of ground in this important program, and to keep this program at its full effectiveness. I am sure the Congress wants to participate fully with the States in the eradication of brucellosis until the job is done.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is in the interest of all our people and it deserves the unanimous support of the Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I might say that there is a unanimity of opinion on the bill. It was reported unanimously from the Committee on Agriculture. It had a favorable report from the Department of Agriculture and has been cleared by the leadership on both sides of the aisle.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ABERNETHY. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to object to the consideration of this measure. This is emergency legislation. It should be passed now in order to carry on two very important programs dealing with the health and welfare of the American people.

I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, as the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. August H. ANDRESEN] said, this is emergency legislation.

Mr. ABERNETHY. That is correct.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—and I shall not object—I wish to commend the committee for the action they have taken. I introduced this legislation, along with the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ABERNETHY]. There are 22 States in need of funds under the brucellosis eradication program in this fiscal year. There are 19 States in which the School Milk Program funds are running out at the present time and they will need funds at the close of this quarter. For that reason, this bill is of an emergency nature and should be passed as soon as possible by the Congress.

Outstanding increases in milk consumption are being obtained this year under the special milk program. In fact, the program is expanding so rapidly that additional legislation is required in order to keep the program running without disruption until the end of the current school term.

This action today is an immediate need and is separate from legislation that I have introduced in the House which calls for the extension of the program beyond this school year at a minimum level of \$75 million each school year.

The school milk program was developed by our committee as an additional and beneficial means of providing price supports for dairy products. I felt that no finer use could be made of our abundant milk supply than its increased consumption, as fluid milk, by our school children. I also felt that rather than depend solely upon the purchase and storage approach, increased efforts should be made to move more milk directly into consumption.

The actual results under the program are more than living up to our expectations. By mid-December of 1955, more than 62,000 schools throughout the country were in the program. This was more schools than are now in the school lunch program, which has been oper-

ating since 1946. Total fluid milk usage under the program this year is expected to be about 800 million pounds.

The Department of Agriculture has reported that, in a study covering more than 1,400 individual schools in 15 States, sales of milk under the program in October 1955 were 80 percent above sales in October 1953. This increase was over and above any increase in milk sold as part of a complete lunch in these schools.

I feel certain that every member of the House wants this program to continue its fine contribution—both to the expansion of dairy markets and to the health of children. The bill being discussed here today was introduced by Congressman ABERNETHY and myself and would increase the amount of Commodity Credit Corporation funds that may be used for the program this year from \$50 million to \$60 million, or by \$10 million.

I understand that the Department does not except that the full \$60 million will be needed this year. However, in 19 States the program has already expanded to a point where they will exhaust their share of the \$50 million in the near future. Some of the additional funds needed by these States are now being met out of funds that are excess to the needs of other States.

However, the whole situation has tended to create uncertainties in the minds of both school and dairy people in some States. They are wondering if they should cut back their efforts to promote the program. They do not want to do this. Neither do they want to place schools in the position of risking any financial losses.

Action by the Congress to increase the authorization to \$60 million will eliminate these uncertainties on the part of people in the States and will insure the full continuance of the program this year.

I feel that this bill deserves the full support of the Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to include here the testimony of Roy Lennartson, Deputy Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, before the Dairy Subcommittee of the House Committee on Agriculture relating to the 1955-56 special school milk program, January 24, 1956, at 10 a. m.:

We in the Department of Agriculture very much appreciate this opportunity to discuss legislation designed to insure that the special school milk program will continue intact during the remainder of the present school year.

The legislation with which this hearing is concerned would amend section 201 (c) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to increase the maximum authorized use of Commodity Credit Corporation funds for the special school milk program from \$50 million to \$60 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. The Department of Agriculture favors the enactment of this amendment as promptly as possible.

In his farm message to the Congress, the President reported that this program to increase fluid milk consumption by school-children had met with gratifying success—both as a means of contributing to better health habits and to expanding present and future farm markets. He recommended that the program be extended and enlarged and also reported:

"I have been advised that, in some States, milk program funds are nearing depletion. We must see to it that the program is carried forward intact through this fiscal year."

It is this immediate problem that the legislation now under discussion is designed to meet.

As you know, the special school milk program was authorized by the Agricultural Act of 1954, which became law just as most schools were opening for the fall term in 1954. Despite this necessarily late start—with the excellent work of State educational agencies and the dairy industry—the program was rapidly put into operation. Almost 42,000 schools entered the program last year and substantial consumption increases were obtained in a large proportion of the schools.

However, as operating experience was gained last year, it became evident that some revisions were required to obtain the program's full potential. Last spring the Department took the leadership in working with school and dairy people to institute needed improvements in the program for this year. These improvements were primarily directed toward making it possible for more schools to institute price reductions as a starting point in a many-sided effort to make milk more available to children.

The revised program has met with wide approval. By early December this year, 62,000 schools were in the program, an increase of more than 48 percent over last year's excellent record. A special study conducted by the Department in over 1,000 individual schools in 13 States showed that in October there was an 81-percent increase in extra milk servings over 1953. This is in addition to the additional milk served as part of complete lunches under the national school-lunch program.

In fact, the immediate problem in at least a dozen States is not expansion of the milk program. Right now they are concerned that action may soon be necessary to discontinue or dilute the program because of the uncertainties in the fund situation.

This is the situation that would be forestalled by the early enactment of the proposed legislation.

In the absence of any reliable basis for forecasting the probable performance under the revised program, it was agreed that funds should be temporarily divided among the States on the basis of the National School Lunch Act formula and that funds would be advanced to States on a quarterly basis. In addition, the Department withheld, in reserve, 25 percent of the \$50 million, as a means of meeting the needs of those States where the program might expand most rapidly. In spite of these precautions, the sharp expansion this year is placing a serious strain on the maximum authorization for the program.

In summary, this is the current situation, based upon the best estimates States have been able to make:

There are 12 States that will have spent their entire allotment of funds by March 1. These States are already asking the Department if schools should be put on notice that funds to finance price reductions may be exhausted prior to the end of the school term.

An additional seven States are likely to exhaust their allotment prior to the end of the school year.

The fund situation in five States appears to be in balance.

The remaining 25 States do not appear to need their full allotment and the unneeded funds can be shifted to meet the needs of the 19 States in a deficit position as the year progresses.

We have already moved rapidly to effect these transfers and have already obtained releases on \$3.7 million of the remaining funds scheduled for advance to the surplus States. Additional releases are expected

when States have had an opportunity to make an accounting of their funds through December.

In our judgment, however, maximum possible steps in this respect are not sufficient to meet the immediate situation in the 12 most critical States.

In view of the uncertainties, these States are not attempting to expand the program to additional schools.

The best estimates that States have been able to make indicate that total program expenditures this year, assuming no limitation on available funds, may not be much in excess of \$50 million. However, to insure that adequate funds can be made available at the right times and in the right places, we believe it essential that the authorization for this year's program be increased to \$60 million. This increase will not mean an increase in the current estimate of expenditure. Rather, it is designed to provide needed flexibility to shift funds among States in accordance with program needs and, thus, assure full development of the program in all States.

Early action to increase the maximum authorization would provide assurances to all States that they would not be asking schools to underwrite price reductions to children for which reimbursement would not be forthcoming. The increase in the maximum authorization by the proposed \$10 million is needed primarily to provide sufficient flexibility in the management of program funds to prevent the discontinuance of the program in any State before the end of the school year.

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the chairman of the Dairy Subcommittee, Hon. TOM ABERNETHY, of Mississippi, and the chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, Hon. HAROLD COOLEY, of North Carolina, on the prompt action that has been taken on H. R. 8320. They considered it must legislation.

This bill increases by \$10 million the Federal funds available for the school-milk program and by \$2 million the funds for the brucellosis program, both for the current fiscal year. I am very much interested in the passage of this legislation, since my State, Wisconsin, is in need of funds to finish the current year, as are 11 other States. It is my understanding that if this money is not appropriated the State of Wisconsin will be out of funds by April 1.

The school-milk program has met with great success. In December 62,000 schools were in the program, representing an increase of more than 48 percent within a year. The increase in the authorization for this program is now needed primarily to provide sufficient flexibility in the management of the program funds to prevent the discontinuance of the program in any State before the end of the school year. I hope that the House will unanimously approve this bill today.

I have introduced bills in this session and in the last session to increase the funds available for the school-milk program. In the last session I supported H. R. 12, which would have provided \$75 million for the school-milk program for the current fiscal year if it had passed the Senate.

(Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I, too, com-

mend the gentleman and his committee for the action they have taken. I should like to point out that the present Secretary of Agriculture and the present administration attempted to eliminate the brucellosis eradication program the first year in office. It was through the action of the chairman of the Agriculture Subcommittee on Appropriations, Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN, that this program was kept alive. I think now the administration seems to be proud of it, but these are the circumstances under which it has been retained.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wonder if the gentleman could give us a further explanation of the progress made in the brucellosis eradication program; how far they have gone, what progress they are making and whether they are getting the disease under control.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Yes, I should be glad to give the gentleman some information on that. But, in order to save just a little time, I will say that the report fully covers the matter, particularly on page 3 where the gentleman will find a table setting forth the number of reactors found during the years 1954, 1955, and 1956, and the progress made during those particular years. Incidentally, there has been excellent progress made in the brucellosis eradication program. It is a very popular program throughout the country. The States have responded to it remarkably well. They have made very substantial monetary contributions to the program.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the last sentence of section 201 (c) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "For the period beginning September 1, 1954, and ending June 30, 1955, not to exceed \$50 million, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, not to exceed \$60 million, of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation shall be used to increase the consumption of fluid milk by children in nonprofit schools of high-school grade and under."

SEC. 2. Section 204 (e) of the Agricultural Act of 1954 is amended to read as follows: "As a means of stabilizing the dairy industry and further suppressing and eradicating brucellosis in cattle, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to transfer not to exceed \$20 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, from funds available to the Commodity Credit Corporation to the funds appropriated to the Department of Agriculture for such fiscal year for the purpose of accelerating the brucellosis eradication program, for the purpose of increasing to not to exceed \$50 per head of cattle the amount of the indemnities paid by the Federal Government for cattle destroyed because of brucellosis in connection with cooperative control and eradication programs for such disease in cattle entered into by the Secretary under the authority of the act of May 29, 1884, as amended, for the purpose of increasing the number of such indemnities, and for the purpose of defraying any additional administrative expenses in connection therewith. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for expenditures pursuant to this section."

With the following committee amendments.

On page 2, line 6, strike out "of Agriculture."

On page 2, line 7, strike out "\$20,000,000" and insert "\$17,000,000."

Page 2, lines 9 and 10, strike out "funds appropriated to the Department of Agriculture", and insert "appropriation item 'Plant and Animal Disease and Pest Control' in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Mr. ABERNETHY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have permission to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just passed at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

FISCAL YEAR 1957 NAVY SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION PROGRAM

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 392 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for consideration of the bill (H. R. 7993) to authorize the construction and conversion of certain naval vessels, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 3 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN], and pending that I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules I call up House Resolution 392 which will make in order the consideration of H. R. 7993, to authorize the construction and conversion of certain naval vessels and for other purposes.

House Resolution 392 provides for an open rule and 3 hours of debate on the bill.

The purpose of H. R. 7993 is to authorize the construction of 23 new ships, of which 22 are combatant types, 5,000 tons of landing craft, and for the conversion and modernization of 23 vessels.

Except for 2,800 tons of escort vessels this is not a naval tonnage authorization bill. There is available sufficient unobligated tonnage from shipbuilding authorization acts. However, the Armed Services Committee feels that the shipbuilding and conversion programs of the Navy should be reviewed by them so that they, and the Congress, will be aware of what ships are proposed for construction and conversion.

The Department of Defense has requested, and there is included in the 1957 budget \$1,429,000,000 for the program. Included in this program is authorization to commence design and advance procurement of a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier in order that such a carrier may join the fleet at an earlier date than would otherwise be possible.

Officials of the Department of the Navy have assured the Armed Services Committee that there will be an appropriate distribution of the construction program between private and Government shipyards throughout the United States.

I urge the adoption of House Resolution 392 to prompt consideration may be given H. R. 7993.

I know of no objection to the rule nor have I heard of any objection to the bill itself.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I have no objection to the rule, and I do not know of any objection to it. I have no requests for time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND SCIENCE

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST], chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Health and Science be permitted to sit this afternoon at 2 o'clock during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

GENERAL RIDGWAY

(Mr. FLOOD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, as can be expected, there are now certain desk jockeys and lick-spittle swivel-chair cocktail commandos who are attacking the integrity of the great General Ridgway because of certain charges he has made against the Department of Defense and certain personalities.

I would like to remind you, Mr. Speaker, that General Ridgway commanded the United Nations forces in the Far East. General Ridgway commanded the NATO forces in Europe. General Ridgway is a soldier's soldier. And General Ridgway was Chief of Staff of the United States Army.

Mr. Speaker, the great General MacArthur commanded in the Far East, but not in Europe. The great General Eisenhower commanded in Europe, but not in the Far East. These men were also Chiefs of Staff. But the only great general to command troops in the field in the Far East and in Europe and to be Chief of Staff is the distinguished soldier General Ridgway.

THE STATUS OF FORCES TREATY

(Mr. UDALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, during recent months the case against the Status of Forces Treaty has been fully outlined in the record of our proceedings by the proponents of House Joint Resolution 309. This morning I presented a statement to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs which sets forth some of the facts and arguments on the other side of this question. The text of my statement is set forth below for the benefit of our colleagues who are interested in studying the many aspects of this problem.

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE STEWART L. UDALL TO HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, FEBRUARY 1, 1956

Mr. Chairman, I wish to present a statement this morning in opposition to House Joint Resolution 309. I have made a careful study of the issues framed by this resolution, and I am convinced that it is against the national interest. If enacted it would imperil the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and disturb the spirit of cooperation which exists between the nations allied with us as partners in programs of common defense.

One of the reasons which impels me to appear before your committee is that the transcript of the July hearings disclosed that not a single Member of the House—of either political party—appeared in person to present the negative side and say the hard things which must be said against this resolution. I am confident, however, that there is a substantial segment of responsible opinion in the House (and in this committee) which supports the forthright position taken by the President and his administrators. Therefore, I think it is important that someone attempt to summarize, for the record, the arguments which make mandatory the defeat of this resolution.

Let me add one other comment before discussing the merits of this controversy. Although the proponents have been at pains to phrase their charges in vague terms (some unidentified "they," we are told, have been parties to a "sellout of American rights") this resolution is an attempt to bully President Eisenhower, and represents a frontal attack on his administration.

Why, you ask, should a member of the Democratic Party take the part of the administration in this quarrel? The answer is quite simple. The Status of Forces Treaty is a prime example of the bipartisan approach in foreign affairs. The NATO council formulated this treaty during one administration, and it was sanctioned and ratified by a successor government. The essence of the nonpolitical approach is that it places the national welfare above party advantage, and it is not difficult for me, in that spirit, to rally behind the President on this unpopular issue.

It seems to me that this resolution poses several questions. The first of these is: Did our Government, as charged, abandon estab-

lished principles of international law in acceding to this treaty?

WAS INTERNATIONAL LAW ABANDONED?

As usual, international law disputes spawn two schools of thought. As a lawyer I am unable to agree with the interpretation placed on the United States Supreme Court cases by the advocates of this resolution. However, this lawyers dispute is irrelevant and takes place in a vacuum for the plain reason that theories of international law have no practical worth unless they are cognizable in foreign courts. The facts adduced before this committee indicate indisputably that the courts of all 15 NATO countries uniformly have never taken cognizance of such legal theories, and retain full sovereign powers in dealing with military forces of other nations.

Clearly then, the contention that local law-enforcement agencies, without the Status of Forces Treaty, would not have jurisdiction of our troops in NATO countries is thoroughly untenable. This is the central argument of the proponents, and once it has been exploded the second logical inquiry should be:

DID THE TREATY ENLARGE OR RESTRICT RIGHTS?

If, indeed, this treaty confers on our citizens the maximum rights obtainable under the circumstances, we should commend the President and his Secretary of State and their critics should be put to silence.

The evidence now before your committee on this point is uncontradicted and of one tenor:

President Eisenhower: "The NATO status of forces agreements represent the maximum concessions obtainable from the foreign governments concerned, and the agreements are working well in practice." (Transcript, p. 38.)

Gen. Walter Bedell Smith: " * * * It would most certainly follow * * * if the multilateral treaties should not become effective, that less favorable terms than those of these treaties would result from separate negotiations with the respective countries." (Transcript, p. 64.)

Deputy Under Secretary Robert Murphy: "We believe that the arrangements we do have are, in general, the best that we can obtain today. We believe that these arrangements are reasonable and practicable and represent considerable concessions to the viewpoint of the United States by our allies." (Transcript, p. 160.)

CONSTITUTIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

One other, more basic, question should command the attention of this committee. I note, Mr. Chairman, that you and other members have directed questions which exhibit a deep concern, constitutionwise, over the wisdom of enacting this resolution.

I refer, of course, to the propriety of a resolution directing the President to act when the constitutional treaty-making power is lodged in the President himself.

At first blush it would appear that the passage of House Joint Resolution 309 would, in effect, censure the Senate for having been foolish enough to ratify the Status of Forces Treaty in the first place. In any event, there is a grave doubt that the Senate could unratify a treaty once approved. Consequently, would not the House, by passing this resolution, be guilty of arrogating to itself a right to give the Executive advice and consent on treaty matters, a prerogative solely vested in the Senate by the Founding Fathers. One wonders, knowing the propensities of our brethren, if the Senate would not look with seemly scorn on such action?

As for the President's powers, the enactment of this resolution would be nothing less than a crude legislative encroachment wholly unwarranted by the Constitution. In the present state of the world, with our enormous responsibilities in foreign affairs,

this is no time for Congress to weaken the Executive by attempting to usurp Presidential powers. Under our system, the President carries the seals of the office of foreign relations; congressional intrusion in this field can only hinder and harass the Executive in the performance of his constitutional functions.

NATO: A NEW CONCEPT

It would be carrying coals to Newcastle for me to make to this committee more than a few passing remarks concerning our NATO enterprise.

I am fearful that many of the arguments which have been presented here in support of House Joint Resolution 309 show an utter disregard of the basic concepts which make up the NATO idea.

As a peacetime military economic alliance, NATO is without precedent in history. Its member nations stand on equal ground as partners. Its council operates, not by majority vote, but by unanimous agreement. As the founding partner in this free world alliance, it is only fitting that our representatives foster that spirit of mutual regard which in the long run will alone ensure NATO's survival and success. Of necessity, they must deport themselves with wholesome restraint and instill cooperation by respecting the sovereignty and rights of our allies.

Much is said about the fact that our country contributes a lion's share of the men and materiel which form the backbone of NATO. Some do not fully realize, however, that the military bases contributed by many of the member countries, in addition to their other commitments, have an incalculable value—and entail an awesome risk in the bargain. (Experts have estimated that the striking power of our Strategic Air Command would be cut as much as 80 percent if we were denied access to our foreign bases.)

The first objective of Soviet foreign policy since 1950 has been the disbanding of the NATO alliance. Our country should take great care to avoid unwitting actions which might lead to the dissolution or enfeeblement of NATO. Such a misstep could hand the Communists a bloodless victory which might tip the scales against us in the cold war.

CONCLUSION

I would like to conclude my statement with a few general comments on these hearings.

First, I feel that the sincere people who have proposed these resolutions have already accomplished a useful purpose. I have no doubt, Mr. Chairman, that by conducting this inquiry your committee has served notice on our coworkers in the Defense and State Departments that we expect them to exercise the utmost vigilance within the framework of these treaties in protecting the rights of our young soldiers.

It is apparent, too, that there is considerable room for improvement in the protection and assistance accorded our soldiers, and I hope legislation will be enacted, (along the lines suggested by Secretary Brucker), to provide free local counsel for our servicemen who stand accused before foreign courts. We can do this and more to preserve the freedom of our men; and simultaneously we can and must wisely preserve our system of alliances which has done so much to keep the peace of the world.

RELIEF FOR FARMERS

(Mr. HARVEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced a bill which I believe will have the desirable effect of easing the burden the American farmer is presently forced to bear. This legislation

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 8320

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 2 (legislative day, JANUARY 16), 1956

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

AN ACT

To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Act of 1954 with respect to the special school milk program and the brucellosis eradication program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the last sentence of section 201 (c) of the Agricul-
4 tural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended to read as fol-
5 lows: "For the period beginning September 1, 1954, and
6 ending June 30, 1955, not to exceed \$50,000,000, and for
7 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, not to exceed
8 \$60,000,000, of the funds of the Commodity Credit Cor-
9 poration shall be used to increase the consumption of fluid

1 milk by children in nonprofit schools of high-school grade
2 and under.”

3 SEC. 2. Section 204 (e) of the Agricultural Act of
4 1954 is amended to read as follows: “As a means of stabi-
5 lizing the dairy industry and further suppressing and eradi-
6 cating brucellosis in cattle, the Secretary is authorized to
7 transfer not to exceed \$17,000,000 for the fiscal year end-
8 ing June 30, 1956, from funds available to the Commodity
9 Credit Corporation to the appropriation item “Plant and
10 Animal Disease and Pest Control” in the Department of
11 Agriculture Appropriation Act for such fiscal year for the
12 purpose of accelerating the brucellosis eradication program,
13 for the purpose of increasing to not to exceed \$50 per head
14 of cattle the amount of the indemnities paid by the Federal
15 Government for cattle destroyed because of brucellosis in
16 connection with cooperative control and eradication pro-
17 grams for such disease in cattle entered into by the Secre-
18 tary under the authority of the Act of May 29, 1884, as
19 amended, for the purpose of increasing the number of such
20 indemnities, and for the purpose of defraying any additional
21 administrative expenses in connection therewith. There
22 are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may

1 be necessary to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corpora-
2 tion for expenditures pursuant to this section."

Passed the House of Representatives February 1, 1956.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Act of 1954 with respect to the special school milk program and the brucellosis eradication program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956.

FEBRUARY 2 (legislative day, JANUARY 16), 1956

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

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12

2/6/56

13. MILK; BRUCELLOSIS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments, H. R. 8320, to increase the school milk and brucellosis-eradication programs (S. Rept. 1471). p. 1778
14. FORESTRY; MINING. Sen. Neuberger commended the stand taken by the Department in the Al Sarena timber case, and inserted two newspaper editorials on the matter. p. 1802
15. WATER RESOURCES. Sen. Murray inserted a speech by Leland Olds, former Chairman of the FPC, before the National Conference on Water Resources, on the functions of the Government in water resource development and conservation. p. 1803

BILLS INTRODUCED

16. MEAT INSPECTION. Sen. Hill submitted a concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 69), to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the pure food, drug, and cosmetic law and the Federal Meat Inspection Act. p. 1782
- DISASTER INSURANCE. S. 3137, by Sen. Lehman (for himself and others), to provide insurance against flood damage; to Banking and Currency Committee. Remarks of author, p. 1772.
H. R. 9071, by Rep. Boland, H. R. 9072, by Rep. Davidson, H. R. 9073, by Rep. Flood, H. R. 9074, by Rep. Thompson, M.J., to provide insurance against flood damage; to Banking and Currency Committee. Remarks of Rep. /, p. 1142.
Boland
18. PERSONNEL. S. 3140, by Sen. Cotton, to provide for granting longevity pay increases to wage board employees; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Remarks of author, p. 1787.
H. R. 9090, by Rep. Reed, N.Y., to provide a measure of coordination between the Civil Service Retirement Act and the Social Security Act; to Ways and Means Committee.
H. Res. 398, by Rep. Murray, Tenn., authorizing the printing of the 34th annual report of the Board of Actuaries of the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund together with the Comptroller General's report on audit findings relating to civil service retirement and disability fund, U. S. Civil Service Commission for the fiscal years 1954 and 1955, as a House document; to House Administration Committee.
19. LAWS. S. 3143, by Sen. McClellan (for himself and others), to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of Congress on State laws; to Judiciary Committee.
20. FARM CENSUS. S. 3145, by Sen. Watkins, to require the Bureau of the Census to develop farm income data by economic class of farm; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Remarks of author, p. 1788.
21. SMALL BUSINESS. H. R. 9067, by Rep. Patman, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 for the purpose of aiding small- and medium-size business, encouraging industrial expansion, encouraging competition, counteracting forces growing out of the present tax structure which are bringing about widespread corporate mergers and consolidations, and for the purpose of discouraging the growing concentration of business into a few giant corporations, by substituting for the nearly uniform tax rates now applicable to corporations of vastly differing sizes a moderate graduation of tax rates on corporate incomes; to Ways and Means Committee.

22. FOREIGN TRADE. H. R. 9069, by Rep. Bailer, and H. . 9077, by Rep. Dorn, S. C., to regulate the foreign commerce of the U. S. by establishing import quotas under specified conditions; to Ways and Means Committee.
23. GRAIN STORAGE. H. R. 9083, by Rep. Mills, to extend the period for amortization of grain-storage facilities; to Ways and Means Committee.
24. FOREST LANDS. H. R. 9088, by Rep. Rains, to provide an annual income program for owners of small tracts of land who develop thereon approved commercial forestry, and to assist in such development; to Agriculture Committee.
25. FARM LOANS. H. R. 9097, by Rep. Vursell, to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to adjust the loan limitations of title II so as to provide more effective assistance to production and subsistence loan borrowers; to Agriculture Committee.
- H. R. 9098, by Rep. Vursell, to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make or insure loans to farmers and stockmen for the purpose of refinancing existing debts; to Agriculture Committee.
- ACT
26. AGRICULTURAL/ H. R. 9100, by Rep. Winstead, "to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended"; to Agriculture Committee.
27. COTTON. H. R. 9101, by Rep. Winstead, to encourage the sale of cotton for export and to limit imports of manufactured cotton products; to Agriculture Committee.
28. TOBACCO. H. J. Res. 515, by Rep. Abbott, relating to fire-cured tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas; to Agriculture Committee.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

29. COOPERATIVES. Rep. Davis, Tenn., inserted a newspaper editorial quoting this Department's statistics on the rising volume of business done by cooperatives. p. All21
30. FARM INCOME. Rep. Boland inserted former President Truman's speech at Boston, Mass., criticizing the administration as "the party of big business", the great spread between the prices farmers receive and the prices consumers pay, and stating that "... depressions are born on the farm, but when they grow up, everybody suffers." p. All21
31. FOOD DISTRIBUTION. Sen. Wiley inserted his address before the Marathon County (Wis.) Retail Food Dealers Ass'n urging intensified evolution of food merchandising. p. All47
32. SURPLUS GRAIN. Sen. Langer inserted a newsletter issued by Rep. Burdick stating that the \$8 billion invested by the Government in surplus grain is not lost and agreeing with Bernard Baruch in advocating that a large part of our surplus wheat be put aside as a protection to this country. p. All50



Calendar No. 1488

84TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
No. 1471 }

EXPANSION OF THE SPECIAL SCHOOL MILK, ACCELERATED BRUCELLOSIS ERADICATION, AND VETERANS AND ARMED FORCES MILK PROGRAMS

FEBRUARY 6 (legislative day, JANUARY 16), 1956.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. THYE, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 8320]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8320) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Act of 1954 with respect to the special school milk program and the brucellosis eradication program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with amendments.

This bill, with the committee amendments, would—

(1) Extend the special school milk program 2 years to June 30, 1958, increase the amount authorized for it from \$50 million annually to \$60 million for the current fiscal year and \$75 million for each of the next 2 fiscal years, and make certain nonprofit institutions devoted to the care of underprivileged children eligible for the benefits of the program;

(2) Extend the accelerated brucellosis program 2 years to June 30, 1958, and increase the amount authorized for it from \$15 million annually to \$17 million for the current fiscal year and \$20 million for each of the next 2 fiscal years; and

(3) Extend the veterans and Armed Forces milk program 2 years to December 31, 1958.

The bill as passed by the House is applicable to the current fiscal year only. The amendments recommended by your committee would extend and increase the special school milk and brucellosis eradication programs as recommended in the attached letters from the Department of Agriculture. In addition the committee amendments would extend the veterans and Armed Forces milk program to December 31, 1958, and extend the school milk program to certain

2 EXPAND CERTAIN MILK PROGRAMS AND BRUCELLOSIS ERADICATION

public welfare or charitable organizations caring for underprivileged children. The extension and enlargement of these programs should contribute materially to the disposition of surplus dairy products and to the nutrition and nutritional habits of the groups benefited thereby.

DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington 25, D. C., January 23, 1956.

HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate.*

DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: This is in reply to your request for a report on S. 1120.

S. 1120 would amend section 201 (c) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended. It would extend the authority to use Commodity Credit Corporation funds to increase fluid milk consumption by school children through the 1957 fiscal year and increase the maximum annual authorization of funds to \$100 million.

The Department favors legislation to extend and expand the special school milk program.

Substantial additional progress is being made under the revised school milk program this year. As of mid-December, approximately 62,000 schools had been approved for participation, compared with a peak participation of approximately 42,000 schools last year, and substantial increases in milk consumption are being obtained.

In view of the contributions this program is making to increased dairy markets and improved health habits, the Department recommends that an additional \$10 million be provided for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and that the authority for the program be extended for a period of 2 years, through June 30, 1958, with the maximum annual authorized use of funds established at \$75 million.

It is currently estimated that the administration of a \$75 million program would result in the annual use of approximately \$450,000 of Commodity Credit Corporation administrative-expense funds.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that enactment of such legislation would be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE, *Acting Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington 25, D. C., January 24, 1956.

HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate.*

DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: This is in reply to your request of January 21, 1956, for a report on S. 2997, a bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1954, as amended, by providing for the further acceleration of the brucellosis eradication program.

This Department recommends passage of the bill.

The proposed legislation would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to transfer (1) an additional \$2 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956; and (2) an amount not to exceed \$20 million for each of the fiscal years 1957 and 1958 from funds available to the Commodity Credit Corporation to the funds appropriated to the Department for each of the applicable fiscal years for the purpose of further accelerating the brucellosis eradication program.

The Agricultural Act of 1954, Public Law 690, 83d Congress, authorized, as part of the program to bring stability to the dairy industry, the use of not to exceed \$15 million a year of Commodity Credit Corporation funds for 2 years ending June 30, 1956, for the purpose of conducting an augmented campaign for eradicating brucellosis in cattle. It is now recommended that this program be further accelerated by increasing the available funds for this fiscal year and to extend the authority through the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958.

Considerable progress has been made under the accelerated brucellosis eradication program authorized by the Congress in August 1954 and announced by the Secretary of Agriculture in September 1954. The purpose of the special effort is

EXPAND CERTAIN MILK PROGRAMS AND BRUCELLOSIS ERADICATION 3

to eliminate both the disease and infected cattle as rapidly as possible. The first step in this process in dairy cattle is to locate infected herds through the use of the brucellosis ring test (BRT) applied to herd milk or cream, and to locate individual animals through the use of the blood test.

The elimination of these infected animals has been speeded up by the use of increased Federal and State indemnity payments for animals slaughtered because of brucellosis. The following figures indicate the rate of increase:

	Fiscal year 1954	Fiscal year 1955	Fiscal year 1956 ¹
Reactors found.....	235,666	365,247	400,000
Reactors slaughtered.....	120,897	259,626	390,000
Reactors indemnified.....	47,752	221,578	340,000

¹ Projected figures for the fiscal year based on reports of activities during the first 5 months of the year.

Even though State funds for carrying out the cooperative eradication program have been increased from a total of \$11,233,731 in fiscal year 1955 to \$15,775,099 for fiscal year 1956, or an increase of over \$4½ million, they, with the Federal support available, have not been adequate to meet program demands in fiscal year 1956. Total Federal support has consisted of the \$15 million authorized to be transferred from Commodity Credit Corporation funds plus the \$3,774,000 regular appropriation item for this project. Federal funds are being used to carry out the cooperative program with the State, and have not supplanted State funds.

In comparing the results of the accelerated program, program activities carried out during the calendar year 1954 through the month of October, when the speedup in efforts began, can be compared with the same period in 1955. For example, for the first 10 months in 1954, 8,009,085 cattle were blood tested, compared with 14,254,769 for that period in 1955. In addition, an estimated 15,329,470 cattle were tested with the brucellosis ring test through October 1954, compared with an estimated 21,335,476 for that period in 1955. As of October 1954, a total of 344 counties were modified certified brucellosis-free compared with 405 counties by October 1955. As of October 1954, 55,580 herds had been certified as compared to 77,895 by October 1955.

Incidence of infection, based on the results of blood testing, varies from month to month, but over a fairly narrow range. When the accelerated program started in October 1954, rate of infection was reported as 2.4 percent. It has stayed at about that level even though many animals not previously under the program have been included in the testing results reported.

Since 1950 the States' support for the cooperative program has exceeded that of the Federal Government. For approximately 2 years prior to fiscal year 1955 the State support was running 2 to 2½ times that available from the Federal Government. The authorization of the transfer for an additional \$15 million for fiscal year 1955 resulted in a great impetus to the program, and it expanded and accelerated rapidly beginning in October 1954. Because of the accelerated program only operating approximately 8 months of fiscal year 1955, the Federal funds available in addition to the State support were adequate to meet the program needs. By fiscal year 1956, the program had accelerated to the extent that demands for support of the cooperative program from the States were in excess of the funds available.

The interruption or disruption of a disease-control program through curtailment, restriction, or elimination of program funds has a very serious effect because the disease is allowed to spread and gain entrance into areas that have been cleaned up. Both the State and Federal Governments have invested heavily in programs in certain States where the program is moving to such an extent that it seems possible to certify the States during this fiscal year. Large investments of State and Federal funds have been made in programs in many other States that have now reached the point where any interruption of the program will result in costly delays which will necessitate additional expenditures in the future to regain the ground that will be lost if the program has to be curtailed at this time.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

E. L. PETERSON, *Assistant Secretary.*

4 EXPAND CERTAIN MILK PROGRAMS AND BRUCELLOSIS ERADICATION

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949, AS AMENDED

SEC. 201. * * *

(c) The price of whole milk, butterfat, and the products of such commodities, respectively, shall be supported at such level not in excess of 90 per centum nor less than 75 per centum of the parity price therefor as the Secretary determines necessary in order to assure an adequate supply. Such price support shall be provided through loans on, or purchases of, milk and the products of milk and butterfat, and for the period ending March 31, 1956, surplus stocks of dairy products owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation may be disposed of by any methods determined necessary by the Secretary. **[Beginning]** *For the period beginning September 1, 1954, and ending [June 30, 1956] June 30, 1955, not to exceed \$50,000,000 [annually], and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, not to exceed \$60,000,000 and for each of the two fiscal years in the period beginning July 1, 1956, and ending June 30, 1958, not to exceed \$75,000,000* of funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation shall be used to increase the consumption of fluid milk by children in (1) nonprofit schools of high school grade and under, and (2) *such nonprofit nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions as are devoted to the care and training of underprivileged children on a public welfare or charitable basis.*

SEC. 202. As a means of increasing the utilization of dairy products (including for purposes of this section, milk), upon the certification by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs or by the Secretary of the Army, acting for the military departments under the Department of Defense's Single Service Purchase Assignment for Subsistence, or their duly authorized representatives that the usual quantities of dairy products have been purchased in the normal channels of trade—

(a) The Commodity Credit Corporation until December 31, **[1956]** *1958*, shall make available to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs at warehouses where dairy products are stored, such dairy products acquired under price-support programs as the Administrator certifies that he requires in order to provide butter and cheese and other dairy products as a part of the ration in hospitals under his jurisdiction. The Administrator shall report monthly to the Committees on Agriculture of the Senate and House of Representatives and the Secretary of Agriculture the amount of dairy products used under this subsection.

(b) The Commodity Credit Corporation until December 31, **[1956]** *1958*, shall make available to the Secretary of the Army, at warehouses where dairy products are stored, such dairy products acquired under price-support programs as the Secretary of the Army or his duly authorized representative certifies can be utilized in order to provide additional butter and cheese and other dairy products as a part of the ration of the Army, Navy, or Air Force, and as a part of the ration in hospitals under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense. The Secretary of the Army shall report every six months to the Committees on Agriculture of the Senate and the House of Representatives and the Secretary of Agriculture the amount of dairy products used under this subsection.

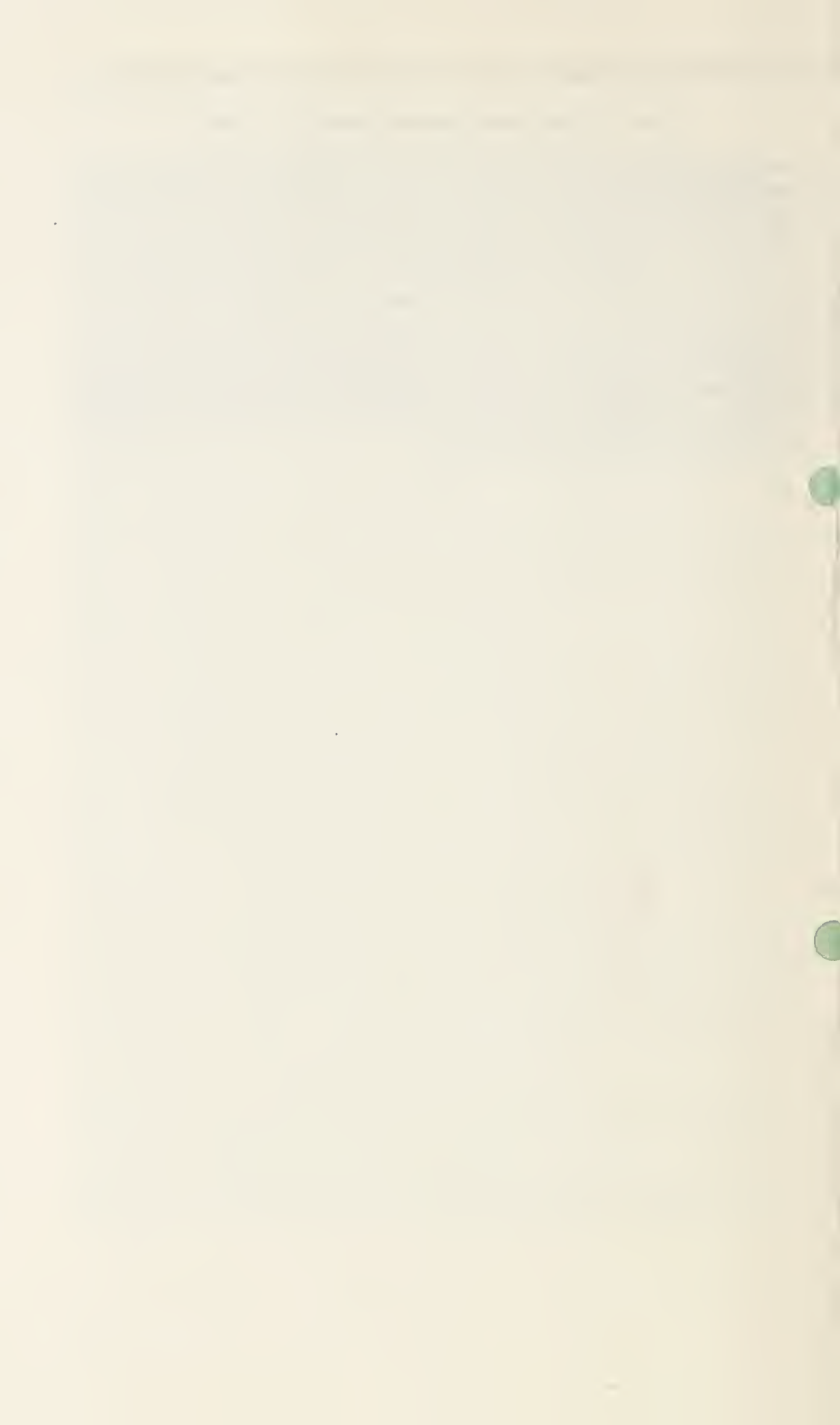
(c) Dairy products made available under this section shall be made available without charge, except that the Secretary of the Army or the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall pay the Commodity Credit Corporation the costs of packaging incurred in making such products so available.

(d) The obligation of the Commodity Credit Corporation to make dairy products available pursuant to the above shall be limited to dairy products acquired by the Corporation through price-support operations and not disposed of under provisions (1) and (2) of section 416 of this Act, as amended.

SECTION 204 (E) OF THE AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1954

(e) As a means of stabilizing the dairy industry and further suppressing and eradicating brucellosis in cattle, the Secretary is authorized to transfer not to exceed **[\$15,000,000 annually for a period of two years]** *\$17,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and \$20,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1957 and 1958*, from funds available to the Commodity Credit Corporation to the appropriation item "Plant and Animal Disease and Pest Control" in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act**[, 1955,]** *for such fiscal year* for the purpose of accelerating the brucellosis eradication program, for the purpose of increasing to not to exceed \$50 per head of cattle the amount of the indemnities paid by the Federal Government for cattle destroyed because of brucellosis in connection with cooperative control and eradication programs for such disease in cattle entered into by the Secretary under the authority of the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended, for the purpose of increasing the number of such indemnities, and for the purpose of defraying any additional administrative expenses in connection therewith. There **[is]** *are* hereby authorized to be appropriated **[annually]** such sums as may be necessary to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for expenditures pursuant to this section.

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Calendar No. 1488

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 8320

[Report No. 1471]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 2 (legislative day, JANUARY 16), 1956

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

FEBRUARY 6 (legislative day, JANUARY 16), 1956

Reported by Mr. THYE, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Act of 1954 with respect to the special school milk program and the brucellosis eradication program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the last sentence of section 201 (c) of the Agricul-
4 tural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended to read as fol-
5 lows: "For the period beginning September 1, 1954, and
6 ending June 30, 1955, not to exceed \$50,000,000, and for
7 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, not to exceed
8 \$60,000,000, *and for each of the two fiscal years in the*
9 *period beginning July 1, 1956, and ending June 30, 1958,*
10 *not to exceed \$75,000,000,* of the funds of the Commodity

1 Credit Corporation shall be used to increase the consumption
2 of fluid milk by children in (1) nonprofit schools of high-
3 school grade and under; and (2) such nonprofit nursery
4 schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps,
5 and similar nonprofit institutions as are devoted to the care
6 and training of underprivileged children on a public welfare
7 or charitable basis.”

8 SEC. 2. Section 204 (c) of the Agricultural Act of
9 1954 is amended to read as follows: “As a means of stabi-
10 lizing the dairy industry and further suppressing and eradi-
11 cating brucellosis in cattle, the Secretary is authorized to
12 transfer not to exceed \$17,000,000 for the fiscal year end-
13 ing June 30, 1956, and \$20,000,000 for each of the fiscal
14 years 1957 and 1958, from funds available to the Com-
15 modity Credit Corporation to the appropriation item “Plant
16 and Animal Disease and Pest Control” in the Department
17 of Agriculture Appropriation Act for such fiscal year for
18 the purpose of accelerating the brucellosis eradication pro-
19 gram, for the purpose of increasing to not to exceed \$50
20 per head of cattle the amount of the indemnities paid by the
21 Federal Government for cattle destroyed because of
22 brucellosis in connection with cooperative control and eradi-
23 cation programs for such disease in cattle entered into by the
24 Secretary under the authority of the Act of May 29, 1884, as
25 amended, for the purpose of increasing the number of such

1 indemnities, and for the purpose of defraying any additional
 2 administrative expenses in connection therewith. There
 3 are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may
 4 be necessary to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corpora-
 5 tion for expenditures pursuant to this section."

6 *SEC. 3. The first sentence of subsection (a) and the*
 7 *first sentence of subsection (b) of section 202 of the Agri-*
 8 *cultural Act of 1949, as amended, are amended by striking*
 9 *out "1956" and inserting in lieu thereof "1958".*

Amend the title so as to read "An Act to amend the
 Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Act of 1954
 with respect to the special school milk program, the veterans
 and Armed Forces milk programs, and the brucellosis eradi-
 cation program."

Passed the House of Representatives February 1, 1956.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

Calendar No. 1488

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 8320

[Report No. 1471]

AN ACT

To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Act of 1954 with respect to the special school milk program and the brucellosis eradication program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956.

FEBRUARY 2 (legislative day, JANUARY 16), 1956

**Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry**

FEBRUARY 6 (legislative day, JANUARY 16), 1956

Reported with amendments

2/8/56

11. FORESTRY; MINING. Sen. Neuberger criticized the actions of the Interior Department, and defended the actions of this Department, in the Al Sarena mining case. p. 1974
12. MILK; BRUCELLOSIS. Passed as reported H. R. 8320, to provide additional funds for the school milk and brucellosis eradication programs for the current fiscal year. p. 2026. (See continuation on page 6, item 44.)
13. PATENTS. Sen. O'Mahoney spoke on the public interest shown in the report of the Subcommittee on Patents reviewing the American patent system. p. 2029
14. ATOMIC ENERGY. Sen. Humphrey discussed the report of the McKinney panel on the impact of the peaceful uses of atomic energy, including its uses in the field of agriculture. p. 2037
15. HOG PRICES. Sen. Humphrey presented and discussed an amendment he intends to propose to the pending farm bill to implement the price of lightweight hogs. p. 2047
16. FORESTRY. Sen. Morse discussed the importance of the forestry programs of the Forest Service, and Bureaus of Land Management and Indian Affairs, and inserted the 1957 budgets of these agencies. p. 2051
17. ADJOURNED until Fri., Feb. 10. p. 2051

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

18. RECLAMATION. Rep. Moss inserted a newspaper article discussing the administration's public-works policy and stating that "in the West the crying need is for all of the benefits which the Government's great multi-purpose projects like Shasta and Folsom can provide". p. A1292
19. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Murray discussed and inserted a newspaper article, "REA Chief Used Blackball Threat to Halt Criticism--Said He'd Kill Chances for More Power Unless Co-op Head Silenced." p. A1272
20. FAMILY FARM. Extension of remarks of Sen. Sparkman stating that "one of the problems confronting our country today is the disappearance of the family-sized farm" and inserting the text of a broadcast by Eric Sevareid; "The Vanishing Family Farm." p. A1273
21. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks by Sen. Murray stating that "a great deal of interest was aroused by Edward R. Murrow's See It Now Program, on January 26, dealing with the farm problem" and inserting a newspaper article reviewing this program. p. A1273
Rep. Mack inserted Sangamon (Ill.) County Farm Bureau resolutions favoring enactment of constructive and helpful legislation for the agricultural industry and for farm people. p. A1281
Rep. Dawson, Ill., inserted former President Truman's speech of Feb. 2 criticizing the administration's farm program. p. A1295
Rep. Corbett inserted the tabulated results of a poll which was taken in the form of questionnaires including the question, "Do you agree that the administration's farm-price-support program is an improvement over previous programs?"

22. RESEARCH. Rep. Mack inserted an Ill. Mosquito Control Ass'n resolution favoring the enactment of legislation for pest mosquito research. p. A1287
23. FARM PRICES. Sen. Murray inserted Sen. Magnuson's recent address discussing problems facing the nation, stating that "there are three great economic groups in this country--the farmer, the wage earner, and our corporate or business structure" and criticizing the drop in farm income. p. A1288
Rep. Reed inserted a newspaper article stating the Chautauqua County (N.Y.) farmers led every other county in the State with its \$6,600,000 income. p. A1301
24. ROADS. Rep. Scudder inserted a newspaper editorial commending the President for "putting the road problem back on the bipartisan tract." p. A1289
25. ECONOMIC REPORT. Rep. Curtis, Mo., inserted a newspaper article commending the President's economic report as "... a philosophy of growth..." p. A1292
26. DISASTER INSURANCE. Extension of remarks of Rep. Thompson, N.J., stating that one of the most important matters during this session of Congress is the matter of flood insurance and inserting a newspaper article on this subject. p. A1295
Rep. Forand inserted his statement before the House Banking and Currency Committee urging prompt enactment of legislation providing for a Federal disaster insurance program. p. A1298
27. TRANSPORTATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Telly discussing the administration and effect of the so-called 50-50 cargo preference act. p. A1302.

BILLS INTRODUCED

28. HOUSING. S. 3158, by Sen. Lehman (for himself and others), to amend certain laws relating to the provision of housing and the elimination of slums, to establish a National Mortgage Corporation to assist in the provision of housing for families of moderate income; to Banking and Currency Committee. Remarks of author, p. 1966.
S. 3159, by Sen. Lehman (for himself and others), to provide for the establishment in the executive branch of the Government of a Department of Housing and Urban Affairs; to Government Operations Committee. Remarks of author, p. 1966.
29. WATER POLLUTION. S. 3162, by Sen. Butler, to provide for the development of a comprehensive master plan to abate and prevent water pollution in the District of Columbia and areas immediately adjacent thereto, and for the conservation and development of the Potomac River Basin for water supply, pollution control, agricultural, industrial, municipal, and recreational purposes; to Public Works Committee.
30. CONSERVATION. S. 3165, by Sen. Bender, to authorize the appropriation of funds to assist in financing the 1957 World's Conservation Exposition and Plowing Contests to be held in Adams County, Ohio, in Sept. 1957; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee.
31. IMMIGRATION. S. 3167, by Sen. Watkins, to authorize the admission to the U. S. of certain aliens; to Judiciary Committee. Remarks of author, p. 1966
S. 3168, by Sen. Watkins, to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act; to Judiciary Committee. Remarks of author, p. 1968

S. 3169, by Sen. Watkins, to regulate judicial review of deportation and exclusion orders; to Judiciary Committee. Remarks of author, p. 1968.

S. 3170, by Sen. Watkins, to amend sections 201 and 202 of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to Judiciary Committee. Remarks of author, p. 1968.

32. EXHIBITS. S. 3172, by Sen. Wiley, to provide for the promotion, and strengthening of international relations through cultural and athletic exchanges and participation in international fairs and festivals; to Foreign Relations Committee. Remarks of author, pp. 1969, A1289.

33. FOREIGN TRADE. H. R. 9170, by Rep. Byrd, to regulate the foreign commerce of the U. S. by establishing import quotas under specified conditions; to Ways and Means Committee.

34. IMMIGRATION. H. R. 9171, by Rep. Cretella, to amend and liberalize the provisions of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953; to Judiciary Committee.

H. R. 9180, by Rep. Keating, to authorize the admission to the U. S. of certain aliens; to Judiciary Committee.

H. R. 9181, by Rep. Keating, to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act; to Judiciary Committee.

H. R. 9182, by Rep. Keating, to regulate judicial review of deportation and exclusion orders; to Judiciary Committee.

H. R. 9183, by Rep. Keating, to amend sections 201 and 202 of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to Judiciary Committee. Remarks of Rep. Keating on his bills, p. 2064.

35. PERSONNEL. H. R. 9172, by Rep. Davis, Ga., and H. R. 9173, by Rep. Gross, to amend the Civil Service Act so as to require that certain reports and other communications of the executive branch to Congress contain information pertaining to the number of civilian officers and employees required to carry out additional or expanded functions; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

36. GRAIN STORAGE. H. R. 9178, by Rep. Holmes, to extend the period for amortization of grain-storage facilities; to Ways and Means Committee.

37. PROPERTY. H. R. 9179, by Rep. Jennings, to prohibit the use of real property owned by the U. S. for the production of agricultural commodities, including livestock, which are disposed of by sale; to Agriculture Committee.

38. DISASTER LOANS. H. R. 9185, by Rep. Lovre, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make disaster loans; to Agriculture Committee.

39. WATERSHED. H. R. 9192, by Rep. Watts, to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act in order that a greater number of local organizations may qualify for assistance under the provisions of such act; to Agriculture Committee.

40. RECLAMATION. H. J. Res. 524, by Rep. Rhodes, Ariz., and S. J. Res. 142, by Sen. Goldwater, directing the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Interior, through the Bureau of Reclamation, to study the economic and engineering feasibility of acquiring riparian rights from the Republic of Mexico to water in the Gulf of California for the piping and pumping of water from the Gulf of California to Arizona for irrigation purposes; to Foreign Relations Committee. Remarks of Sen. Goldwater, p. 1972.

41. TOBACCO. S. J. Res. 144, by Sen. Butler, relating to Maryland tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee.
42. NATURAL RESOURCES. H. J. Res. 525, by Rep. Thompson, N. J., to provide for the observance and commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the 1st conference of State governors for the protection in the public interest of the natural resources of the U. S.; to Judiciary Committee.

SENATE (cont'd)

43. SUGAR (continued). Rejected amendments as follows: Modified Capehart amendment to decrease from 33.8% to 27% Cuba's share of the increased usage of sugar in the future, by a vote of 30 to 56 (p. 2006); by voice vote, Lehman amendment providing that the first 188,000 tons by which quotas for domestic areas are increased shall be allocated according to stated amounts; two Fulbright amendments (1) providing for 90 percent parity price support on sugar, and (2) extending powers of Secretary of Agriculture under the act to 1958 rather than 1962 and providing for termination of taxes on sugar under the act in 1959 rather than 1963; Bennett amendment providing that percentage quotas for countries other than Cuba shall be 11.2 percent and that such proration shall be apportioned on basis of average entries within the quotas from each such country for years 1951-54; and modified Magnuson amendment authorizing Secretary of Agriculture to set aside a reasonable amount of increased quotas for domestic sugar to be used as a reserve for adjusting proportionate shares for new acreage. p. D104.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS TO BE HELD FEB 9:

Farm program, S. Agriculture (exec).

Disaster insurance, H. Banking and Currency.

Cargo preference, H. Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Agricultural policy, Jt. Committee on Economic Report (Murray D. Lincoln to testify)

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SENATE (cont'd)

44. MILK; BRUCELLOSIS. As passed (see item 12), H. R. 8320 provides as follows: Extends the special school milk program 2 years to June 30, 1958, increases the amount authorized for it from \$50 million annually to \$60 million for the current fiscal year and \$75 million for each of the next 2 fiscal years, and makes certain nonprofit institutions devoted to the care of underprivileged children eligible for the benefits of the program; extends the accelerated brucellosis program 2 years to June 30, 1958, and increases the amount authorized for it from \$15 million annually to \$17 million for the current fiscal year and \$20 million for each of the next 2 fiscal years; and extends the veterans and Armed Forces milk program 2 years to December 31, 1958.

oOo

sign suppliers has been suggested by experts well versed in international sugar policies and trends of supply and demand.

Other features of this proposed new Sugar Act would include:

First. Beginning in 1956 the quantities of direct consumption sugar which may be brought in annually from Hawaii and Puerto Rico will, as provided in the bill passed by the House, be increased to the same proportion as their respective quotas are increased by the growth formula.

Second. Deficits in any domestic sugar producing area in any year resulting from operation of the growth formula will first be offered to the other domestic sugar producing areas.

Mr. President, I submit we should enact the revised Sugar Act of 1956 into law immediately for these reasons:

First. It best serves the interests and welfare of sugar producers both domestic and foreign. Proponents and dissenters to any and all provisions considered for this legislation in House or Senate during the 84th Congress have been heard, and their statements have been carefully evaluated in drafting this final bill.

Second. It restores to our sugar-quota legislation the fundamental and historic principle that the growth in the American sugar market should be shared by the American sugar industry as well as by foreign sugar interests.

Third. It provides for moderate relief in 1956 for the most oppressed of our domestic sugar producing areas; and at the same time it assures our foreign producers that they, too, will enjoy small quota increases during this calendar year.

Fourth. It provides a solid foundation for a continuously growing trade with our foreign friends of Latin America in the years ahead.

Fifth. It protects the American housewife and industrial consumer of sugar by assuring a stability of price and adequate supplies.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD at this point a resolution which I received from the Marshall County Sugar Beet Growers Association of Warren, Minn.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION 1—AMENDMENT OF SUGAR ACT OF 1948

Whereas the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, will expire on December 31, 1956, and consequently its protective provisions will apply only to sugar refined from beets grown in 1955 and sold in 1956; and whereas, reenactment of present law, with retention of protective quota provisions for sugar beets produced in domestic areas, is therefore essential early in second session of 84th Congress; and whereas, under the present act the sugar-beet crop has been subjected to acreage restrictions in 1954, 1955, and proposed for 1956 amounting to from 12 percent under previous plantings; and

Whereas the sugar-beet crop is a major and important crop and the need is imperative that full acreage be restored and reasonable future expansion be provided for new areas; and

Whereas the sugar-beet crop is of increasing importance due to the curtailment of other crops and because they furnish a reliable cash crop badly needed on new areas to meet high operating costs as well as old areas to carry the mounting expenses of farming; and

Whereas both domestic sugar beet and cane growing farmers in equity should have the right denied to them under present law, to participate in the expanding market for sugar in this country; and

Whereas there is now pending before Congress legislation to reenact and amend the expiring act: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Marshall County Sugar Beet Growers Association hereby directs its officers to actively support new legislation which will:

1. Provide sugar quotas to continental beet areas which will restore opportunity for full production among growers with a historical beet-growing base;

2. Provide immediate opportunity on both new as well as established areas for farmers who desire to add the beet-growing enterprise to their farming program to the extent that processing facilities are available;

3. Provide further that in sugar quota allocations such division of the steadily increasing American market be made as will create a basis for additional sugar processing facilities in areas adapted to beets, such as this, in which farmers do evidence a firm and continuing desire to grow beets;

4. Provide that deficits occurring in the quantities allotted to domestic areas be re-allocated to other domestic areas; and be it further

Resolved, That this association actively support a provision in new legislation limiting the term of the Sugar Act now under consideration for a period of 4 years in order that in 1960 Congress may again reappraise the need for quotas in all domestic areas and their ability to consistently supply the amounts prescribed.

RESOLUTION 2—TO COYA KNUITSON

Be it resolved, That the Marshall County Sugar Beet Growers Association thank Mrs. COYA KNUITSON for her efforts put forth in getting the sugar legislation through the House of Representatives.

RESOLUTION 3—TO STATE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Be it resolved, That the sugar consumed above the consumptive estimate of 8,200,000 tons, be taken from the stocks of domestically produced sugar instead of being allocated to foreign producers.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I yield 3 minutes to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I wish to say that I oppose the bill. The Senate is considering a bill which involves a levy of about \$300 million a year on the consumers of America. The increase in the domestic price of sugar over the world price because of this bill is 2 cents a pound on 8,500,000 tons. Nevertheless, the bill has attracted extremely little attention, and virtually no opposition. That is indeed strange, when I think of the great opposition which develops to some legislation affecting the consumer. It puzzles me how our legislative process functions. Are not the housewives captives of the sugar producers? I desire to congratulate the sponsors of this legislation for their astuteness in being able to pass legislation of this kind with so little opposition. Even though hundreds of millions of dol-

lars will be levied upon the consumers of sugar in this country and paid to a favored few, no one—or at least very few—objects. It is a rare accomplishment. I am opposed to the bill.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, how much time do I have remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky has 50 minutes remaining. The Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] has 55 minutes remaining.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I am ready, willing, and anxious to yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I am prepared to do likewise.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All times has been yielded back. The question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (H. R. 7030) was passed.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Kentucky to reconsider.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I send an order to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read the order.

The legislative clerk read the order, as follows:

Ordered, That in the engrossment of the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7030) the Secretary of the Senate is authorized to make all necessary technical and clerical changes, including changes in section, subsection, paragraph, etc., numbers and letters and cross-references thereto.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the order is entered.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. BYRD, Mr. GEORGE, Mr. KERR, Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania, and Mr. BENNETT conferees on the part of the Senate.

BUDGET OF THE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY SUBCOMMITTEE

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I am delighted to speak in favor of the \$110,000 budget which is requested for the operation of the Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary during the next year.

This subcommittee has been one of the most productive subcommittees of the Senate. It has explored urgent problems facing the American people. Its nearly finished reports on juvenile delinquency and religion, pornography, black marketing of babies, and education, will be basic contributions to our understandings of these subjects.

The subcommittee, very wisely, because its major work is now behind it, has reduced its budget from a budget of \$154,000, as it was last year to \$110,000 for this year.

The magnificent work of the subcommittee has been accomplished on a modest budget. The opportunity to finish its important work—that of maturing badly needed legislation in this field—must be preserved.

I strongly urge that the budget be approved, and I desire to express my appreciation to the hard-working members of the Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee, and to its able chairman, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER].

AMENDMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949 AND AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1954

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Order No. 1488, H. R. 8320.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the bill by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 8320) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Act of 1954, with respect to the special school milk program and the brucellosis-eradication program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, with amendments, on page 1, line 8, after the numerals "\$60,000,000," to insert "and for each of the two fiscal years in the period beginning July 1, 1956, and ending June 30, 1958, not to exceed \$75,000,000"; on page 2, line 2, after the word "in", to insert "(1)"; in line 3, after the word "under", to insert a semicolon and "and (2) such nonprofit nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions as are devoted to the care and training of underprivileged children on a public welfare or charitable basis"; in line 13, after the numerals "1956", to insert "and \$20,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1957 and 1958"; and on page 3, after line 5, to insert:

SEC. 3. The first sentence of subsection (a) and the first sentence of subsection (b) of section 202 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, are amended by striking out "1956" and inserting in lieu thereof "1958."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended, so as to read: "An act to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Act of 1954 with respect to the special school milk

program, the veterans and Armed Forces milk programs, and the brucellosis eradication program."

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LAND IN LEE COUNTY, FLA.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1458, H. R. 7156.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the bill by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 7156) to provide for the conveyance of certain land of the United States to the Board of County Commissioners of Lee County, Florida.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the bill authorizes the conveyance of 7.2 acres of land in Punta Rassa, Florida, now belonging to the United States to the Board of County Commissioners of Lee County, Florida, without consideration.

The land was acquired by the United States from Lee County for the purpose of building a Coast Guard station on it. Previously, the county commissioners of Lee County had paid \$3,167 for the land at the time of its acquisition by the county.

The land was never used by the United States for a Coast Guard station, although no final decision in that regard was made until last year, when the Coast Guard decided finally that it did not wish to build such a station on the land.

My colleague in the other House, Representative PAUL G. ROGERS, who represents the district in which the land is located, introduced the measure in the House of Representatives. The bill was passed by the House.

I believe this is a meritorious measure. I gladly consented to a postponement of its consideration the other day when it was called on the calendar, because of the necessary absence of the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to make a brief statement on the bill, so that there will be no misunderstanding as to whether or not the bill violates the so-called Morse formula.

This bill would authorize the General Services Administrator to convey to the Board of County Commissioners of Lee County, Fla., without consideration, a tract of land consisting of 7.2 acres of unimproved surplus land located at Punta Rassa, Lee County, Fla.

The land in question was conveyed to the Federal Government for a nominal consideration of \$10 for the specific purpose of constructing and operating a Coast Guard lifeboat station.

The property has been reported excess in October 1954 and was determined to be surplus in January 1955 by the General Services Administration.

This bill would appear equitable in permitting the transfer without considera-

tion because the specific purpose never was fulfilled.

We are concerned with a situation involving some land which was conveyed to the Federal Government for a very small sum of money. In this instance there was a definite understanding that the use of the land would be limited to the Federal Government's carrying out a specific purpose, that specific purpose being the building of a Coast Guard lifeboat station on the land. The Federal Government has given up that plan. It is only fair and proper, therefore, that the land should be returned to the original grantor. The bill in no way violates the Morse formula, and I have no objection to it.

I thank the Senator from Florida for his courteous consideration in withholding action on the bill when I had to fly to Oregon to attend the funeral of the Governor of my State. He postponed consideration of it so that I could make my statement on the floor of the Senate today. I appreciate his courtesy very much.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the distinguished Senator from Oregon; and to his statement may I add the further fact that the county commissioners, out of county funds, paid at the time of the original conveyance something over \$1,300 in addition to the \$10 referred to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LAND IN NEDECAH, WIS., TO THE VILLAGE OF NEDECAH

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1210, House bill 2889, to provide for the conveyance of certain land in Nedecah, Wis., to the village of Nedecah.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 2889) to provide for the conveyance of certain land in Nedecah, Wis., to the village of Nedecah.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There was an amendment to the bill which has been previously agreed to.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the bill would authorize the General Services Administration to convey to the village of Nedecah, Wis., a tract of about four-fifths acre of unimproved land for \$1.

The report states that the land has a market value of about \$500.

A proviso of the bill recites that the land is to be used for public purposes for not less than 20 years, with optional reversion in event of nonpublic use.

The village conveyed the land to the United States in 1938 for \$1. It desires to use the land for park, picnic grounds and recreational area.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued February 17, 1956
For actions of February 16, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 26

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses passed measures to increase allotments on burley, Maryland, and fire-cured and dark air-cured tobaccos. Several Senators criticized Secretary's San Francisco speech referring to wage increases for labor. Sen. Watkins defended Administration's water resources policy. House Appropriations Committee was authorized to report Interior appropriation bill during recess. House conferees were appointed on bill to increase school milk and brucellosis programs.

HOUSE

1. TOBACCO. Passed as reported H. J. Res. 455, to increase burley tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas, H. J. Res. 518, to increase fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas, and H. J. Res. 521, to increase Maryland tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas (pp. 2333, 2335, 2336). These measures were then passed by the Senate without amendment (pp. 2299, 2302). These proposals are now ready for the President.
2. SCHOOL MILK; BRUCELLOSIS. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 8320, to provide additional funds for the school milk and brucellosis eradication programs. (p. 2339) Senate conferees have not yet been appointed.
3. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee was granted permission to file, by midnight, Fri., Feb. 17, a report on the Interior Department and Related Agencies appropriation bill for 1957. p. 2333
4. LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY. Rep. Rhodes urged favorable consideration of H. R. 6099 and H. R. 7672, to require the use of humane methods in the slaughter of livestock and poultry shipped in interstate commerce. p. 2340

5. PRICE SUPPORTS. Rep. Gross defended agricultural subsidies and the family farm against alleged charges by the Wall Street Journal that only the inefficient farmer was in "trouble" and that the agricultural economy should return to a "free market". p. 2341
6. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment S. 926, to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Ventura River reclamation project, Calif. (pp. 2341, 2343.) This bill is now ready for the President.
Several Representatives joined with Rep. Edmondson in urging immediate favorable consideration of continued work on the Arkansas River Basin project and in alleging that the Bureau of the Budget had thwarted the will of Congress in this respect. p. 2381
The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6268, to provide for the use of appropriated funds by the Secretary of Interior in contracts for the construction of drainage works and other minor items on Federal reclamation projects (H. Rept. 1768). p. 2390
7. HOUSING. Both Houses received from the President the annual report of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. pp. 2263, 2337
8. FOREIGN TRADE. Various Representatives joined with Rep. Bailey in criticizing the State Department and the operation of GATT. Various Representatives alleged that American industries and agricultural commodities were being harmed by the liberal trade policies envisioned under GATT and OTC, and urged some system of import quotas for the protection of American industry and agriculture. p. 2350
9. IMMIGRATION. Rep. Fisher expressed opposition to a liberalization of the immigration and naturalization laws and defended the present national origins quota system as being in the best national interest. p. 2379
10. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The Majority Leader advised that on Mon., Feb. 20 the Consent Calendar would be called; Tues., Feb. 21 consideration of the Private Calendar and the Interior Department appropriation bill for 1957; and Wed., Feb. 22 no business would be conducted. p. 2341
11. ADJOURNED until Mon., Feb. 20. pp. 2341, 2389

SENATE

12. FARM PROGRAM. Several Senators criticized remarks of the Secretary in a San Francisco speech in which they referred to news reports stating that he "lays the blame for low farm income at the door of the American wage earner". pp. 2283, 2326
The Agriculture and Forestry Committee submitted the report on the farm bill (S. 3183), with minority and individual views (S. Rept. 1484). p. 2270
Sen. Humphrey inserted a number of resolutions adopted by the Princeton, Minn., Cooperative Association relating to price supports for dairy products, cooperatives, REA, rural roads, taxes, etc. p. 2265
Sen. Langer inserted a number of resolutions adopted by the American National Cattlemen's Association dealing with national forests, rail rates, beef purchase program, imports, brucellosis, market research, soil bank, beef grading, commendation of the Secretary, etc. p. 2267

He became ill while serving as a Member of the 80th Congress, and had been a patient at the hospital for many weeks.

The deceased was born February 22, 1887, at Lamira, Belmont County, a son of William D. and Naima Ramage Lewis, his father being a member of a pioneer Belmont County family.

After graduating from St. Clairsville High School in 1906, he received his BS degree from Muskingum College in 1911 and an LLB degree at Western Reserve University Law School in 1914.

Upon being admitted to the Ohio bar he practiced by himself until 1919 when he formed a partnership with George Thornburg. He served as trustee of Muskingum College for many years.

Mr. Lewis was best known in politics having been a member of the Ohio Senate in 1927-28 and 1931-34, being Republican floor leader during the latter period and was president pro tempore of the body in 1931-32. In 1930 he was Republican campaign chairman. From the Ohio Senate he advanced to Congress, being elected to the 76th, 78th, 79th and 80th Congresses. His first illness developed during the later term.

Fraternally, Mr. Lewis was a Mason, Scottish Rite and Shriner; member of the Elks, Blue Pencil Club, and a charter member of the Rotary. He was a devout member of the St. Clairsville United Presbyterian church.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Hazel Neff Lewis, who became his bride in 1916, and the following children: Mrs. Paul M. Spurrer of Dayton, Dr. Robert N. Lewis of St. Clairsville, and Dr. Richard E. Lewis of Cleveland; two brothers, Attorney Roy Lewis of St. Clairsville, and Chested Lewis of Annapolis, both retired Naval officers.

The body is at the Johnston Funeral Home, St. Clairsville, where friends may call.

Services will be held at the Johnston Chapel with Rev. Frank W. Montgomery officiating at a time to be announced later. Burial will follow in Union Cemetery, St. Clairsville.

STATEMENT BY GEORGE MEANY, PRESIDENT AFL-CIO

(Mr. BONNER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, in the New York Times for Wednesday, February 15, 1956, there appears a story, originating in Miami Beach, which reads as follows:

George Meany rejected today a request that maritime unions affiliated with the merged labor movement meet with the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and the International Longshoremen's Association.

Mr. Meany made no effort to conceal his anger at the request for a discussion of shipping problems made in a letter sent to him by Representative HERBERT C. BONNER, Democrat, of North Carolina, who is chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee.

"It ought to be a matter of great interest to the American people when a Member of Congress suggests that we sit down with Commies and gangsters," the president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations declared. "We have no intention of doing it, whether Mr. BONNER likes it or not."

The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, headed by Harry Bridges, was expelled from the CIO 6 years ago on charges it was Communist controlled. The International Longshoremen's Association was dropped from the AFL in 1952 for failure to rid itself of underworld elements.

Ordinarily, Mr. Speaker, I would pay no attention to a story of this kind. But here is a statement from the leader of a great labor organization representing millions of American workers. In all fairness, I am convinced that Mr. Meany has been misled in this situation, and I should like to place the facts of the matter before the American public.

During the 1st session of the 84th Congress, the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee undertook a comprehensive study of the maritime industry with the prime purpose in mind of attempting to ascertain why this country does not presently have the strong, vigorous merchant marine contemplated by the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. It seemed to me and to the other members of the committee that no stone should be left unturned in efforts to get to the root of whatever deficiency might lie in the way of a healthy merchant marine.

Almost at the outset of our study, serious problems developed in the field of labor-management relationships in this industry. The committee attempted a detailed analysis of all the issues and phases of these problems and over a period of months conducted field studies, closed off-the-record meetings, and open hearings. The results of our work are set forth in House Report No. 1658 entitled "Labor-Management Problems of the American Merchant Marine."

One of the conclusions in that report, which incidentally was unanimously approved by the membership of the House Merchant Marine Committee, reads as follows:

(a) Some union leaders have permitted personality conflicts and animosities to influence decisions to the detriment in the long run of not only the American merchant marine and the national defense of the United States, but even the welfare of their own membership. Demands by union leaders for higher pay and greater benefits have, at times, failed to take into account the financial impact on the companies, the Government, and the taxpayers. This tendency, where it occurs, could cause great harm to the American merchant marine, although tragically it might be followed by those who most strongly favor the American-flag shipping and are in a position to lose the most by its demise.

It is no secret in the industry that an open break occurred here in Washington last March between Mr. Harry Lundberg, president of the AFL seagoing union and Mr. Joseph Curran, president of the CIO seagoing union. Consequently, the first recommendation in the committee's report reads as follows:

The president of the newly formed labor group, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, should exert all possible and proper influence to work out a unified labor approach on the part of the seagoing unions.

Thereafter, under date of January 31, 1956, I addressed the following letter to Mr. George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO:

MR. GEORGE MEANY,
President, AFL-CIO
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. MEANY: During the 1st session of the 84th Congress, this committee conducted a study of labor-management problems in the maritime industry. Extensive hearings

were held both in closed and open sessions before the committee, and I am enclosing a copy of the printed record of the open hearings. Recently the committee unanimously adopted a report containing its conclusions and recommendations with respect to the problems in this area. A copy of the report is also enclosed.

Your attention is directed particularly to the first recommendation contained on page 31 of the report. It was the hope of the committee that the recent merger of the two great labor groups of this country might form the basis for some effective and beneficial action toward working out some of the differences which presently exist among the unions, particularly in the seagoing phase of the maritime industry. I would appreciate receiving your reaction to the overall problems in this field and particularly to the committee's recommendation to which reference is made above.

Sincerely,

HERBERT C. BONNER,
Chairman.

Mr. Speaker, these documents speak for themselves. I did not make public the letter of January 31 to Mr. Meany, because I regarded it as somewhat personal in nature in that I merely asked for his reaction to the overall problems in the field of maritime labor relations. I have not received any reply or acknowledgment to that letter but, of course, I feel completely justified in quoting it at this time in view of the press story in yesterday's Times.

I have nothing further to add except to express the hope that Mr. Meany will reread my letter, as well as the committee's report, and then join with the committee in its attempts to promote a better climate for his great industry.

SPECIAL SCHOOL MILK PROGRAM AND BRUCELLOSIS ERADICATION PROGRAM

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 8320) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Act of 1954 with respect to the special school milk program and the brucellosis eradication program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and request a conference with the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: MESSRS. COOLEY, POAGE, ABERNETHY, HOPE, and AUGUST H. ANDRESEN.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the permanent RECORD of Tuesday, February 14, 1956. On page 2239, line 2, the word "insufficiently" should be corrected to read "sufficiently." Also, on line 37 of page 2240 the remarks attributed to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. METCALF] should be attributed to me.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

SHAME—AND COURAGE—IN ALABAMA

(Mr. UDALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include an editorial.)

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, a poet once wrote these words: "Never send to know for whom the bell tolls, it tolls for thee."

It seems to me that the wisdom of these words applies to democratic societies—as well as to humanity at large. Hence, to paraphrase, as a democratic people we stand together as one, and anything of great human concern that happens in any State or city happens to us all.

In one day last week at Tuscaloosa, Ala., America descended to the depths and rose to the heights. A mob—the ruthless destroyer of the very fabric and conscience of a democracy—gathered on a university campus and worked its will.

But there was another side to the picture. We saw the remarkable courage of Miss Autherine Lucy, risking her life for principles imbedded in our Constitution. This young American gives us great pride in the human spirit.

And we take great pride, too, in the courage of a newspaper down the street—the Tuscaloosa News—which boldly denounced this ugly demonstration. The American free press had a moment of glory when the News declared its position.

The great body of Americans who believe in the innate decency and lawfulness of their fellowmen, whether they reside in the North, South, East or West, are frightened, and perhaps heartened, by these events.

We must earnestly hope that the wise counsel of the News will not go unheeded, and that those who love our country will preserve its finest traditions in the days of trial ahead.

With this preface, I present the editorial published by the Tuscaloosa News shortly after the riot. It should give pause to those who are quick to issue sweeping condemnations of "the South," and new hope to those who believe the real South is preparing to move forward in the face of this great challenge.

PEACE AT WHAT PRICE

When mobs start imposing their frenzied will on universities, we have a bad situation.

But that is what has happened here at the University of Alabama. And it is a development over which the University of Alabama, the people of this State, and the community of Tuscaloosa should be deeply ashamed—and more than a little afraid.

Our Government's authority springs from the will of the people. But their wishes, if we are to be guided by democratic processes, must be expressed by ballot at the polls, by action in the legislative halls, and finally by interpretation from the bench. No intelligent expression ever has come from a crazed mob, and it never will.

And make no mistake. There was a mob, in the worst sense, at the University of Alabama Monday.

Every person who witnessed the events there with comparative detachment speaks of the tragic nearness with which our great university came to being associated with a murder—yes, we said murder.

And "if they could have gotten their hands on her, they would have killed her," that was

the considered judgment, often expressed, of many who watched the action without participating in it.

The target was Autherine Lucy. Her "crimes"? She was born black, and she was moving against Southern custom and tradition—but with the law, right on up to the United States Supreme Court, on her side.

What does it mean today at the University of Alabama, and here in Tuscaloosa, to have the law on your side?

The answer has to be: Nothing—that is, if a mob disagrees with you and the courts.

As matters now stand, the university administration and trustees have knuckled under to the pressures and desires of a mob. What is to keep the same mob, if uncontrolled again, from taking over in any other field where it decides to impose its wishes? Apparently, nothing.

What is the answer to a mob? We think that is clear. It lies in firm, decisive action. It lies in the use of whatever force is necessary to restrain and subdue anyone who is violating the law.

Not a single university student has been arrested on the campus and that is no indictment against the men in uniform, but against higher levels which failed to give them clean-cut authority to go along with responsibility.

What has happened here is far more important than whether a Negro girl is admitted to the university. We have a breakdown of law and order, and abject surrender to what is expedient rather than a courageous stand for what is right.

Yes, there's peace on the university campus this morning. But what a price has been paid for it.

HUMANE SLAUGHTERING OF LIVE- STOCK AND POULTRY

(Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, there is an increasing demand for prompt action by Congress to enact legislation to require the use of humane methods in the slaughter of livestock and poultry shipped in interstate commerce.

I need not elaborate on some of the present cruel and inhumane practices being employed by the slaughtering industry of our Nation. They are well known and have been documented by personal experience and by the reports of various humane societies.

Despite the fact that many new devices guaranteeing humane slaughtering are now available, these abuses continue on a wide scale. Remedial legislation has been introduced in the House and Senate, requiring that humane slaughtering methods be adopted by the slaughtering industry within a 2-year period. These bills, H. R. 6099, introduced by Congresswoman GRIFFITHS and H. R. 7672, introduced by Congressman HESTAND, are now pending before the House Agriculture Committee.

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that favorable action will be taken on these bills in this session of Congress. As one of my constituents recently stated in a letter—

I've no doubt that the brilliant minds who have come up with so many complex methods for mass killing could, for a change, emerge with a simple answer to this one.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE

(Mr. SEELY-BROWN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Speaker, today is the 38th anniversary of the independence of Lithuania, a friendly Baltic country which has made an important contribution of its human resources in the past to help make our own country strong and great, but a country which, alas, is not now free and independent.

We have been inspired this morning by the opening prayer of our guest chaplain for the day, an American priest of Lithuanian ancestry, and we want the people behind the Iron Curtain in Lithuania to know that the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States is devoting a part of its session today to expressions by its members in recognition of this anniversary which means so much in Lithuania's long and troubled history. We send them, in behalf of the American people, a message of hope and of confidence.

In my State, which has a population almost equal to that of Lithuania, although Lithuania is five times as large in area, we are proud of our many fellow citizens who are of Lithuanian origin and ancestry. In Connecticut those persons who are of Lithuanian birth are the ninth largest group of foreign-born citizens, and their native-born children and grandchildren increase this number manifold, so that a great many Connecticut families are tied to Lithuania by blood, but an even greater number, consisting mostly of people who perhaps never have seen Lithuania, are tied to the people of that valiant country by bonds of affection.

Soviet imperialism has made the people of Lithuania captives. By subversion and by force they are ruled by those who are not of their free and independent choice. But the passion for freedom that burns in the breasts of all mankind has not cooled in Lithuania. On the contrary, the determination to have their country once again free and independent is greater than ever.

Therefore, on this 38th anniversary of Lithuanian Independence Day, the people of my State and of all of the United States send a warm and heartfelt greeting, with a message that our people and the whole free world pray for their deliverance and seek every practicable opportunity to aid them in their noble aspirations.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE

(Mr. FORD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, today, February 16, marks the 38th anniversary of independence for Lithuania. It is a time to forcefully remind freedom-loving nations of the three million Lithuanians living behind the Iron Curtain who were deprived of their right to

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued February 23, 1956

For actions of Feb. 21 and 22, 1956

84th-2nd, Nos. 29,30

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS-FEB. 21: House passed Interior appropriation bill, which includes Forest Service. Rep. Widnall urged quota exemption of wheat used on farm. Sen. Dirksen and others discussed corn situation in connection with farm bill. Sen. Dirksen inserted Secretary's letter replying to Sen. Humphrey's charge that USDA does business with convicted warehousemen. Sen. Butler urged continuation of cargo preference law. Bill to continue school-milk and brucellosis programs was sent to conference. Sen. Allott introduced and discussed bill to broaden farm loan authority.

HIGHLIGHTS-FEB. 22: Senate began debate on farm bill. Sen. Smith (Me.) and Rep. McIntire introduced and Sen. Smith discussed, bill to require Irish potato inspection and labeling. Reps. Cooley and Hope introduced bills to authorize USDA to pay expenses of Advisory Committee on Soil and Water Conservation.

HOUSE - February 21

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H. R. 9390, the Interior Department and related agencies appropriation bill for 1957, which includes Forest Service items. p. 2650
During debate on this bill Rep. Wolverton inserted correspondence urging Federal action to solve the blackbird problem which has been encountered by farmers. p. 2653
2. WHEAT. Rep. Widnall recommended legislation to exempt from quotas wheat produced and used on a farm. p. 2642
Rep. Hoffman, Mich.; took the same position and also objected to controls in general. p. 2643
3. RECLAMATION; WEATHER CONTROL. Rep. Dawson, Utah, objected to a proposal that the

Upper Colorado reclamation project be postponed because of the possibility that rain can be induced artificially. p. 2660

4. TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Gray spoke against any further increases in freight rates, particularly from the farmers' standpoint. p. 2665

SENATE - February 21

5. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Dirksen discussed with Sen. Aiken and others the corn provisions in the farm bill, opposing high rigid supports, favoring additional corn allotments and eligibility of corn producers for the soil bank program. p. 2620
Sen. Clements (for himself and Sen. Barkley) submitted amendments interded to be proposed to S. 3183, the farm bill. p. 2603
6. CCC STORAGE CONTRACTS. Sen. Dirksen inserted Sen. Humphrey's letter charging that this Department is doing business with warehousemen who have been convicted of thefts of Government-owned grain, and Secretary Benson's reply to Sen. Humphrey denying this charge. p. 2606
7. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Butler objected to proposals that shipment of surplus commodities be exempted from the 50-50 cargo preference law and stated that the law should be strengthened. p. 2607
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8. MILK; BRUCELLOSIS. Senate conferees were appointed on H. R. 8320, to continue the school-milk and brucellosis-eradication programs. House conferees have been appointed. p. 2639
-
9. PERSONNEL. Received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill to authorize the training of Federal employees at public or private facilities; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 2594
Agreed to, with amendments, S. Res. 165, directing the Judiciary Committee to make a study of constitutional rights. pp. 2608, 2619
10. REORGANIZATION. Received a resolution from the Truck-Trailer Manufacturers' Association favoring the Hoover Commission recommendations. p. 2594
Received a resolution from an REA cooperative in Minn. opposing the Hoover Commission recommendations as they would affect REA. p. 2595
11. HONEY. Sen. Humphrey inserted resolutions of the American Beekeeping Federation favoring continuation of honey price supports at present levels. p. 2595
12. FORESTRY. Sen. Humphrey inserted an Izaak Walton League resolution recommending establishment of a Forest Hydrologic Laboratory in Minn. p. 2595
13. SCHOOL MILK. Sen. Humphrey inserted a Minn. PTA petition favoring continuation of the school milk program. p. 2595
14. ROADS. Sen. Humphrey inserted a statement by the Minn. Department of highways favoring an expanded Federal highway program. p. 2596
15. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Humphrey inserted an REA cooperative's resolution favoring Federal development of Niagara electric power. p. 2596
Sen. Lehman spoke in favor of this project. p. 2607
16. MONOPOLIES. Agreed, with amendment, to S. Res. 170, authorizing the Judiciary Committee to make a study of the antitrust laws. pp. 2620, 2623

Without going into the terms, so far as I am concerned, I am satisfied that, in keeping with the distinguished Senator's suggestion, we can come before the Senate, with the concurrence, and I hope with the assent and approval, of the majority leader and the policy committee, with a bill which is a respectable one, a bill which will be reasonable, sensible, and practical, and will afford a basis upon which the Senate may begin to consider the subject matter. There are minor differences of opinion. Many persons say the bill is too cumbersome. But, for my part, I am willing to let that question be the subject of discussion and debate, to see what can be done about amending the bill.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. My point is this: I have no objection to the resolution submitted by the Senator from Texas and the Senator from California; but I do not want to see that resolution be made the peg upon which postponement of action can be taken with respect to the bill of which the Senator from Missouri is the main sponsor.

Mr. HENNINGS. I appreciate the Senator's having said that. I so tried to express myself to the distinguished majority leader. I believe he has given us the assurance that that will not be the case.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I have given that assurance to the Senator from Missouri, and I have given it also to the policy committee. I have given that assurance to the Senator from Missouri every time I have talked with him. I gave it to him at least 2 or 3 times before the Senator from Wyoming raised the question. I again repeat my assurance.

But at any time the Senator from Wyoming or the Senator from Missouri desires to proceed to the consideration of the bill in which they are interested, they will be perfectly within their rights to make such a motion; and if a majority of the Senate supports them, the Senate can then proceed to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. We are in complete agreement on that. I only say to the Senator from Texas that we do not enact legislation by assurances; we do it by votes.

The President of the United States, in the veto message which he sent to the Congress on the natural gas bill, for which bill I voted, castigated the lobby which was operating here for that bill, and used the word "arrogant" in describing the activities of that lobby.

I agree that when the president of an oil company has a personal fund from which he makes—or attempts to make, I should say—cash contributions through an agent, who asks of a Member of the Senate, "How are you going to vote upon the natural gas bill?" that is a corrupt practice and highly deserves the appellation of arrogance as applied to it by the President.

I should say to my friends in the Senate that we can defend our own integrity and our own dignity only by proceeding at once with respect to the matters of which we have knowledge. There is not a Member of Congress in the House or the Senate who does not know how

campaign contributions are used these days. The Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Clerk of the Senate have evidence now of the contributions which were made.

So, Mr. President, I could not let this evening pass without having the RECORD contain a statement of my position, which is in favor of immediate action upon a pending bill which is on the calendar.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I have felt that because of the pendency of the work of the select committee, I should refrain from commenting on the matters which have been presented at this time. Therefore, I trust that my failure to make a statement at this time will be understood, and not misunderstood.

AMENDMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8320) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1954 with respect to the special school milk program and the brucellosis eradication program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. ELLENDER. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. AIKEN, and Mr. YOUNG conferees on the part of the Senate.

ORDER FOR CONSIDERATION OF FARM BILL

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, previous announcement was made of the scheduling of Executive Q, 83d Congress, 1st session, for consideration following the reading of Washington's Farewell Address by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] tomorrow.

I ask unanimous consent that following the consideration of that convention, Calendar No. 1503, S. 3183, to provide an improved farm program, be made the unfinished business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

ARMS FURNISHED TO COUNTRIES OF THE NEAR EAST

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, it is now clear that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will hear from the Secretary of State on the middle eastern question. I hope, however, that our investigation into our Near East policy will not be confined to an inquiry into the sending of 13 tanks to Saudi Arabia. The disclosure of this action in itself is a matter of serious concern. It raised

serious doubts as to the sincerity of our desire to prevent an arms race in the Near East. In addition, the off-again on-again performance of the administration showed vacillation, equivocation, and a lack of a clear and firm policy.

We should investigate why we are sending arms to Iraq as well as to Saudi Arabia—and how much—and why we insist on strengthening forces in the Near East which are not committed to democracy, but are at war with democracy. We should review our policy toward Egypt in the light of Nasser's increasing drift toward Moscow. We should ask why the administration has not yet agreed to sell arms to Israel, which is a democracy with whom we have the closest ties. We should ask whether our continued hesitancy to grant Israel's request is costing us the friendship of the people of Israel and the respect of other democratic peoples throughout the world. We must ask whether our policy is not having a boomerang effect. Are we not heightening the threat of a new Arab attack on Israel?

What we do on this issue may weaken our cause if other nations come to believe that we are not firmly determined to strengthen democratic elements in the resistance to Communist aggression.

We should investigate fully our Government's attitude toward the Arab boycott and blockade as they affect American business and the rights of American citizens. We should ask how long the Johnston plan will be delayed through Arab refusal to accept it, and whether it is the intention of our Government to proceed with the Aswan Dam in Egypt while deferring action indefinitely on the Johnston Jordan development plan.

These are only a few of the issues which must be thoroughly canvassed and explored by Congress. Our Near East policy has been changed several times within the last few years. We must know what it is and whether we have really developed a carefully planned policy which will lead to peace, economic development, and democratic strength in the Near East.

I have brought these questions to the attention of the Senate this evening because I desire that they appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, so that when the Secretary of State appears before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations he will know something of the scope of interest and of the inquiries which may be directed to him.

It is my intention, Mr. President, to question the Secretary, within the limits of the time available, very definitely and in detail about these particular matters, as well as other subjects to which I have addressed myself from time to time in the Senate.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD two editorials concerning the shipment of arms to the Middle East. One, entitled "Arms to the Middle East," appeared in the New York Times on February 18, 1956, and the second, entitled "Over the Oil Barrel," appeared this morning in the Washington Post and Times Herald.

I commend them both to the attention of my colleagues.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times of February 18, 1956]

ARMS TO THE MIDDLE EAST

The blunder of the State Department in at first authorizing the shipment of 18 tanks to Saudi Arabia is one of those inexplicable aberrations that sometimes hit the official mentality. Senator HUMPHREY, of Minnesota (not to mention the Israeli Embassy), called the decision "incredible" and that was a good word for it. In stepping in to cancel the shipment, President Eisenhower was doing only what he had to do, but the mystery is why he was put in such a position.

Since it is an ill wind that does not blow some good, this incident may at least force the administration to stop floundering around on the business of arms to the Middle East. The original decision to hold back on the sale of arms to Israel was understandable. It was and is important to avoid an arms race, if possible. In addition, public opinion here and throughout the free world was shocked by the brutal reprisal raid of the Israelis against the Syrians on December 11. If that was what arms were going to be used for, we certainly wanted to have no part of it.

However, the situation today is different. Our policy, which is shared by Britain and France, is to try to keep a rough balance of armed strength in the Middle East as a deterrent to both sides. As it happens, the balance has now been upset by the large shipments of Iron Curtain arms to Egypt. While it is true that the Egyptians have not had time yet to master these arms, the fact remains that they have a potential edge on Israel, especially in the air. The twin jet IL-28 bombers supplied by the Communists, for instance, are much the most powerful striking weapons today on either side. Israel has nothing comparable, and it is arguable that she should be sold bombers for defense.

The danger of a conflict started by either side is still great, and the United States, Britain, and France must quickly take measures to be ready to stop a conflagration or even prevent one. Sending tanks to Saudi Arabia would have been like pouring oil on a fire.

[From the Washington Post of February 21, 1956]

OVER THE OIL BARREL

Well, the State Department is back over the barrel in the shipment of tanks to Saudi Arabia. In the circumstances there may have been no reasonable alternative to lifting the export ban temporarily imposed by the President. The decision to let the shipment go after all certainly has given an on-again-off-again cast to American diplomacy; but the ban did permit exploration of the facts after an instance of seemingly remarkable forgetfulness in the State Department. Examination disclosed (1) that the 18 tanks had already been paid for by Saudi Arabia under a legitimate contract executed last summer in conformity with the 1951 arms agreement and (2) that the ban also was holding up shipment of spare parts and logistic supplies to Israel.

Saudi Arabia was not to blame for the confusion; indeed, the Saudis behaved with restraint. The question was whether this country would honor a commitment in good faith. The State Department had to consider whether a refusal to send the tanks would induce the Saudis to accept one of the proffers of Communist arms in the fashion of Egypt—proffers which the Saudis so far have declined. And, though the question of oil did not immediately arise, no one could remain indifferent to the strategic

consideration that Europe is almost totally dependent for its oil on the Arab countries of the Middle East.

At the same time there is no disguising the fact that this shipment and the vacillation in American policy will increase the sense of insecurity in Israel. That in itself is dangerous. The episode has damaged this country's moral position in seeking to calm the tension, and it will increase the demand for arms to Israel. This is the fruit of a practice of throwing arms indiscriminately around the globe, especially in areas where there is no peace and arms do not furnish an answer.

In the immediate situation, if this country is not to discriminate against Israel and at the same time is not to abet the arms race, some diversion must be found. We return to a suggestion we made on this page last week—that this country in company with Britain and France establish an arms for peace stockpile at a NATO base on the island of Cyprus, the arms to be made available by airlift to the victim of aggression if Arab-Israeli war should start. Approval of the United Nations Assembly could be sought for such a stockpile as an essential supplement to the 1950 tripartite border guaranty.

Efforts are now in process to expand the neutral zones between Israel and her Arab neighbors. If more of a neutral belt could be established, the danger of an accidental clash would be diminished. Any foray across the neutral belt in all probability would be deliberate aggression. General Burns, the U. N. truce supervisor, might well be entrusted with the task of determining when there had been aggression.

Obviously there are some shortcomings in such an approach. Israel fears air bombardment by Egyptian jets. Although this probably is not an immediate worry, it could become a threat within a few months. Perhaps the fears could be assuaged by affording Israeli (as well as Arab) crews training in jet planes that would be made available promptly in the event of aggression; or perhaps the stockpile could be augmented by a declaration that air units of the Sixth Fleet would intervene to repel air attack. But the important thing, it seems to us, is to place emphasis on maintaining the peace by making it clear to both sides that the injured party could count on immediate aid against aggression.

THE NEW CHALLENGE TO AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD an illuminating article by Walter Lippmann which appears in this morning's Washington Post. Mr. Lippmann canvasses the new challenge to American foreign policy. His analysis covers the Saudi Arabian tank affair, our failures in the Middle East, the administration's lack of coordinating State Department and Defense Department policies, last week's revision of Soviet doctrine, and the new, broad-gaged challenge which Soviet policy is giving us in the uncommitted areas of the world.

It is an important and significant article, and I hope my colleagues will consider it carefully.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TODAY AND TOMORROW

(By Walter Lippmann)

A REVEALING BLUNDER

The affair of the Saudi Arabian tanks is a ludicrous but damaging example of what can

happen in a big and complicated government when it is not clearly led and firmly administered from the top. For months, this Government has been faced with the dangerous problem of arms shipments to the Middle East. On this subject there has recently been a conference at the highest level between the President and the British Prime Minister. There have been many pronouncements about arms for the Middle East. How then could it happen that the State Department had forgotten about its own approval of the sale of the Saudi Arabian tanks, that the Defense Department was operating without realizing what a mess the shipment of these arms would now cause, once the facts became known?

The reason for this incident must be that there is no high policy for the Middle East which comes from the top and is administered all the way down the line from the policymaking officials to the operating officials. The President has not, of course, been truly in command, certainly not since his illness, in fact not really since he went to Denver last August. Yet it is only the President who can effectively coordinate two great Departments like State and Defense. He can coordinate them only if at Cabinet meetings and elsewhere he makes the heads of these Departments understand clearly what the policy is. It is only too obvious that nothing of the sort has happened during the past 6 months, or could have happened.

The lack of a high command has been aggravated by the way Mr. Dulles conceives the office of Secretary of State. He thinks of himself as a roving negotiator, who represents the President's constitutional authority to conduct foreign affairs. He works out high problems by personal negotiation, and then leaves the policies to be administered and operated in his absence by officials who do not know at first hand what they are. Mr. Dulles is not in Washington long enough or continuously enough to command the operations of his Department. The effect, as the Saudi Arabian tanks illustrate, is to leave the immediate business of the Government to be operated by bureau chieftains on their own notions without overhead directions from the top.

The administrative confusion is not the only, or indeed the most serious, consequence of the way our affairs have been conducted during the past 6 months. There has been nobody at the top whose business it has been, or who was able, to face up to the new Soviet challenge which has confronted us since the first Geneva meeting. The President has been too ill to deal with it, and Mr. Dulles has been too preoccupied with his travels, his negotiations, and his speeches. In these past 6 months we have suffered the biggest and most serious setback since the Communist victory in China.

The fundamental cause of the setback is that the Soviet Union has been developing a new foreign policy since Geneva whereas we have remained frozen and inflexible in the policy of the pre-Geneva period. That is why there is scarcely a country from France and Italy and Germany and Greece to India and beyond where the pro-Western and pro-American parties and politicians are not in trouble. With nobody at the top in Washington who can and will take new decisions, our diplomacy is almost everywhere fighting unattractive rear-guard actions.

It would be interesting to know who, in the high places where decisions can be taken, has been putting his mind on the speeches delivered last week at the Communist Party Congress in Moscow. They are very long speeches. But they are exceedingly important. Their common theme is that within the Communist world, they have an industrial system which is, in the terms of national power, not only in arms but also in the means of capital development, already reaching equality with the West. The Soviet leaders have been declaring that the rate of eco-

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate continued debate on farm bill. Senate agreed to conference report to extend school milk and brucellosis programs to end of this fiscal year. House committee reported second supplemental appropriation bill for 1956, including items for this Department. House conferees were appointed on sugar act extension measure. Conferees, in executive session, agreed to file report on Colorado River storage project. House committee reported bill authorizing military construction utilizing agricultural funds, acquired through R.L. 480 operations. Sen. Johnston and Rep. Moss introduced and discussed bills to establish merit system of promotion for Federal employees.

SENATE

1. FARM PROGRAM. Continued debate on S. 3183, the farm bill. pp. 4290, 4312, 4324

Agreed to the following amendments:

- By Sen. Curtis, as modified, to provide for a Presidential Commission to prepare legislation to promote the industrial uses of agricultural products not needed for human or animal consumption. pp. 4324-36
- By Sen. Smith (N. J.), as modified, exempting wheat grown and consumed on the farm from certain penalties. pp. 4336-37
- By Sen. Mansfield, as modified, to permit farmers to pool their rights to participate jointly in the conservation reserve program on property other than their home farms. pp. 4337-39
- By Sen. Langer, to donate commodities acquired through price-support operations to Federal penal and correctional institutions, other than food products provided for inmates on a fee, contract, or concession basis. pp. 4340-41
- By Sen. Allott, to increase the authorization for the conservation acreage reserve program in the bill from \$350 million to \$450 million. pp. 4354-56

Rejected the following amendments:

- By Sen. Aiken, to eliminate the provision in the bill for the use of the dual parity formula, by a vote of 44 to 45. Motion to reconsider was laid on the table by a vote of 49 to 42. pp. 4290-4301
- By Sen. Welker, as modified, to provide that no agricultural commodity determined to be in surplus supply shall be produced on any land within any Federal irrigation project hereafter authorized, unless such land was used for the production of such commodity prior to the construction of the project. pp. 4301-19
- By Sen. Mansfield, to require the Secretary to institute purchase programs when the price of a commodity falls below a fair level (in the case of hogs, cattle, sheep and lambs, and poultry, when they should fall below 85% of parity). pp. 4339-40
- By Sen. Martin (Pa.), to strike out the section of the bill providing for price reporting and research on forest products. pp. 4341-46
- By Sen. Kerr, to allow the cattle raisers to set aside as a part of the acreage reserve enough acreage to bring their livestock into line with what the national consumption and demand require, by a vote of 24 to 63. pp. 4346-52
- By Sen. Morse, to strike out section 309 of the bill which requires a 15% State contribution to the cost of feed and seed furnished as disaster relief, by a vote of 42 to 43. pp. 4352-54

Sen. Capehart submitted and later withdrew an amendment to provide for an international food community board. pp. 4357-58

Sens. Welker and Anderson submitted amendments intended to be proposed to the bill. p. 4362

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2. SCHOOL MILK; BRUCELLOSIS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 8320, to provide additional funds for the school milk and brucellosis eradication programs through June 30, 1956, after rejecting a Hickenlooper motion, 46 to 48, to recommit the bill to the conference committee with instructions to insist on the Senate amendment. pp. 4319-24
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3. PERSONNEL. Sen. Johnston inserted a newspaper editorial critical of CSC Commissioner Young's statement requesting that the Federal career service not be an issue in the coming political campaign. p. 4278
4. NOMINATIONS. Confirmed the nominations of Laurence Walrath and Donald P. McPherson to be Interstate Commerce Commissioners. p. 4269
5. FOREIGN AID. Received from the Comptroller General an audit report on United States assistance program for Iran. p. 4269
6. FORESTRY. Sen. Morse inserted his statement before the Senate Subcommittee on Department of Interior and Related Agencies, including remarks relative to the Forest Service budget. p. 4283
7. ORGANIZATION, LEGISLATIVE. Swore in William R. Laird, to succeed the late Senator Kilgore, as the new Senator from West Virginia. p. 4292

HOUSE

3. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 10004, the Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1956 (H. Rept. 1897). p. 4265

Action on the items for this Department is indicated in the attached table. Following are excerpts from the committee report:

tion with respect to the proposed modification of the amendment. I want to read it and ask the junior Senator from Idaho just what the amendment means:

That for a period of 5 years from the date of enactment of this act no agricultural commodity determined by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with subsection (c) to be in surplus supply shall be produced on any newly irrigated or drained lands within any Federal irrigation or drainage project hereafter authorized unless such lands were used for the production of such commodities prior to the construction of such project.

I should like to ask the Senator a question. There is in existence a conference committee on the Small Projects Act, which is working at the present time. I happen to be working on that conference committee. In our State there is a natural-resources board, which develops irrigation projects. We hope those projects are going to be authorized under the Small Projects Act and included as Federal irrigation projects. Do I correctly understand that the purpose of the amendment is to prohibit anybody who develops lands under the Small Projects Act from growing any crop which the Secretary of Agriculture declares to be in surplus at the present time?

Mr. WELKER. For a period of 5 years.

Mr. BARRETT. For a period of 5 years?

Mr. WELKER. Yes.

Mr. BARRETT. Then that means one of two things: either they could not develop the small projects; or, second, they could not grow anything on the small projects.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wyoming yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time on the amendment has expired.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I yield 2 minutes on the bill itself to the Senator from Wyoming, so that he may yield.

Mr. WATKINS. I thank the Senator from California.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming is recognized for 2 minutes on the bill.

Mr. BARRETT. I thank the Senator from California. Now I yield to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. WATKINS. The 5 years will begin with the enactment of this bill. All projects thereafter authorized could begin using the water on their lands under drainage or irrigation within 5 years from the time of the enactment of the bill. But it will take 4 or 5 years to construct many of the projects. So many of them would not be affected.

Mr. BARRETT. No, Mr. President; I beg to differ with the Senator from Utah. Insofar as Wyoming is concerned, many of these projects are already under construction, and are waiting for the Small Projects Act to be placed on the statute books, so they can comply with that act. The lands can be put under irrigation in less than 1 year.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wyoming yield to me?

Mr. BARRETT. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Why should the United States Government, when acting by means of one agency, authorize proj-

ects which will bring into production millions of acres of land to be used for the raising of agricultural products which already are in surplus supply, when at the same time we are approving a soil bank in connection with which we shall pay more than \$40 or \$50 an acre to farmers to take existing agricultural land out of production? Such a procedure simply does not make sense.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, the population of the United States is increasing at the present time at a terrific rate, and the time may come in the very near future when we shall need to raise crops on this land.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That may be; but in that event his amendment will be nonoperative, because then we would not have a surplus of agricultural products.

Mr. BARRETT. But it is wholly inequitable to say to those who have been developing these lands, for the purpose of putting them into production—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time yielded the Senator from Wyoming has expired.

SUPPORT PRICE GRAIN CANNOT BE FED TO LIVESTOCK AND BREAK EVEN—BAD PRECEDENT

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator from California yield time to me?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I yield 2 minutes on the bill to the Senator from Nevada.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada is recognized for 2 minutes on the bill.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, I should like to say to the Senator that there is another feature to this situation that would establish a dangerous precedent: Our section of the country is 1,500 miles from the areas where the surplus crops are being produced.

We cannot buy those surplus grain crops and ship them to our Western States and feed the cattle, sheep, or hogs and break even. Surplus crops are not being produced in my State, for example.

I shall vote for Secretary Benson's flexible price-support bill, which he favors because he is buried under the surplus and is trying to do something about it.

The principle of guaranteeing a profit on something of which there is an annual surplus production is wrong, but World War II created a situation which must be met and I believe the Secretary is doing everything he knows how to meet it.

Mr. Benson says he is trying to sell at world prices and to give away large quantities of surplus crops. But when he gives it away to foreign countries he takes the market away from other foreign countries already furnishing such markets.

He trades the surplus grain for foreign minerals and closes the mines in this country. So he is just shifting the weight around.

Many Government officials do not understand that the western areas cannot pay the support price and feed the grain, neither could the Middle or Eastern States pay a support price for western grain and feed it to their livestock.

If this precedent is once established that no further western development may be undertaken as long as there is a surplus of grain in the Central States, that will be the end of such development—because there will be no end to the surplus at the support price.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada yield to me?

Mr. MALONE. I am glad to yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The amendment applies to irrigation projects, which could be in Delaware or in any other State of the Union. In fact, the Senator from Nevada is wholly out of line when he says that Nevada is so far from the breadbasket in the Midwest that it cannot obtain the grain. When we are shipping grain thousands of miles across the oceans, and giving it away in foreign lands, of course, the grain can be shipped to any State in the Union.

Mr. MALONE. But we only give the grain to the foreigners—none is given to the cattle, sheep, or hog feeders in this country. The livestock men in the West cannot pay the support price for the grain, and feed it to their cattle, sheep, or hogs and break even. If they paid the support price for that grain, they would lose 50 cents a day on every steer in the feed lot.

The Department of Agriculture did say, in the fall of 1954, that grain would be sold in designated disaster areas at a reduced price—but after the ranchers had made such purchases they sent investigators there and in all cases when it was found that these men were able to borrow enough money to pay the full support price they sent them a bill for the difference. It developed they had to be broke as well as in a disaster area to get the reduced price.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time on the amendment has expired.

The question is on agreeing to the modified amendment of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER]. [Putting the question.] The "noes" appear to have it.

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, I call for a division.

On a division, the amendment, as modified, was rejected.

SCHOOL MILK AND BRUCELLOSIS-ERADICATION PROGRAMS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. MONRONEY and Mr. CURTIS addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma is recognized.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield to me? There is a privileged matter at the desk.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, without losing the floor.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, there is a privileged matter at the desk; it is the conference report on H. R. 8320.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Let me ask about this matter, Mr. President.

Mr. ELLENDER. It is the conference report on H. R. 8320, the so-called school-milk and brucellosis bill.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, a number of Senators have requested that the absence of a quorum be suggested when that conference report is ready for our consideration. So I now desire to suggest the absence of a quorum, and to request unanimous consent that the time required therefor not be charged to either side, in connection with our consideration of the farm bill.

Mr. ELLENDER. If it will take any great length of time for us to act on the conference report, I shall postpone my request that it be brought up.

Mr. KNOWLAND. However, a number of requests have been made of me to suggest the absence of a quorum before the conference report is considered by the Senate.

Mr. ELLENDER. Very well.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at this time there may be a quorum call, without charging to either side the time required for the call of the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from California?

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the time required for the quorum call be charged to the time available to me?

Mr. KNOWLAND. No; I would not wish to have the Senator from Oklahoma taken from his feet.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from California? Without objection—

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, has the Senator from Oklahoma been recognized for the purpose of submitting an amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma has been recognized; he has not yet stated his purpose in seeking recognition.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I have not yet submitted an amendment. However, as I understand, I was recognized when I addressed the Chair as acting majority leader.

I was not aware that any other arrangement had been made; I was not aware that the Senator from Nebraska wished to submit an amendment at this time.

However, since I now understand that the Senator from Nebraska desires to submit an amendment at this time, I shall surrender the recognition the Chair has extended to me; and I request that I be recognized following the remarks of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS], in submitting his amendment.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I join in that request. I did not know the distinguished Senator from Nebraska was on his feet, seeking recognition.

However, Mr. President, I still ask unanimous consent that at this time there may be a quorum call, prior to the presentation of the privileged matter to which reference has been made; and I ask that the time required for the quorum call not be charged to either side, and, also, that the suggestion of the absence of a quorum at this time shall not cause the distinguished Senator from Nebraska to lose his right to the floor, but that, instead, after our

action on the privileged matter has been completed, he then have the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from California? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The absence of a quorum having been suggested, the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8320) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Act of 1954 with respect to the special school milk program and the brucellosis eradication program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The report was read, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8320) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Act of 1954 with respect to the special school milk program and the brucellosis eradication program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, having met after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments to the text of the bill and to the title of the bill.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
OLIN D. JOHNSTON,
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.
HAROLD D. COOLEY,
W. R. POAGE,
T. S. ABERNETHY,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I do not care to engage in any extended debate on this subject. We had quite an extensive debate yesterday, and covered all phases of the subject most thoroughly.

The House and Senate conferees met, as I said I would try to have them meet, this afternoon instead of this morning at 11 o'clock. The Senate conferees receded from the amendments of the Senate, that is, to extend for 2 years the brucellosis eradication program and the special school milk program.

The approval of this conference report will mean that additional money, to the extent of \$2 million will be provided to carry on the brucellosis eradication program, and \$10 million additional for the school milk program, up to June 30, 1956. That is what the con-

ferees agreed to. It is my sincere belief that the only procedure under which funds can be provided to carry out the two programs through the end of this fiscal year is through the adoption of this conference report, as I suggested yesterday. Failure to adopt the conference report will simply prolong the deadlock indefinitely, and may bring about a shutdown of both programs in the immediate future.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. It is my desire to make a motion to recommit the conference report to the conferees with instructions to the Senate conferees to insist on the Senate amendments. I am asking the advice of the Chair as to the propriety of such a motion, and whether the motion I am about to make would be in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised that such a motion would be in order.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Then, Mr. President, I move that the conference report be recommitted to the conferees with instructions to the Senate conferees to insist on all Senate amendments.

Mr. President, this is an utterly simple problem. The Senate of the United States has, twice within the past 4 weeks, passed unanimously, so far as I know, on the proposal for a 2-year extension of the brucellosis eradication program and the school milk program, and the provision of extra money, as provided by the Senate amendments.

Yesterday we had a long debate on the question of inserting that same provision in the farm bill. I am advised by Members of the House today that there was considerable discussion on the floor of the House, and, while, of course, I could not say absolutely, until the vote came, that such a thing would happen, the likelihood is that if the House ever had an opportunity to vote on the 2-year extension, it would be unanimously passed, and that the Senate amendments would be unanimously accepted.

The trouble is that the House has not had an opportunity to act upon the question because of the failure on the part of the House conferees to meet, until this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

I have no criticism of the Senate conferees. I disagree with them. They have their responsibilities and their attitudes. However, there have been two unanimous expressions on the part of the Senate. One was about 25 or 26 days ago, when we unanimously approved the 2-year extension of the brucellosis eradication program and the school milk program. No later than yesterday, by a vote of 89 to 0, as I recall—at least, it was unanimous consent so far as Senators who were present were concerned—we again approved the 2-year extension of these programs. If there is anything that makes assurance doubly sure that the Senate is unanimous in its determination to have a 2-year extension of the brucellosis program and the school milk program, with added money, it is those two votes.

I therefore am a little disturbed by the expedition with which the Senate conferees, or a majority of them, capitulated to the will of the majority of the House conferees. Two of them did not sign the report.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. In a moment I shall be glad to yield. Especially when it is a matter of knowledge that if they will give the House a chance to vote, the House will accept the Senate amendment immediately. This is the time to do it. If we vote to recommit with instructions, as I have moved, and if it is submitted to the House, it will be passed within minutes after it is considered by the House.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. All that I am trying to do is to carry out the plan I outlined to the Senate yesterday. Frankly, I am surprised and I am disappointed that all of the House conferees did not sign this conference report, inasmuch as we are adopting their own bill. I shall ask the Senator from Iowa if he feels he can account for the refusal of two House conferees to embrace their own proposal? Those men have failed to sign this conference report, even though we are accepting their own bill. Talk about politics.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I would as soon talk about politics, except that I shall not take the time of the Senate to do so. We talked a little about politics yesterday, and I do not believe we need to plow that ground again today. The fact is that the Senator from Louisiana did exactly what he said he would do yesterday. The Senator from Louisiana is a man of his word. I have the greatest respect for him. I knew he would make every attempt to call a conference.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes; I did.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. He did get a conference together.

Mr. ELLENDER. And if the Senator will look at the RECORD of yesterday he will note what I said would have to be done in order for us to obtain sufficient funds with which to carry on the brucellosis program and the school milk program through June 30 of this year. The identical proposal that I outlined to the Senate yesterday is what I proposed to the conferees this afternoon, and I am pleased to report that the majority of the Senate conferees voted in the affirmative. That is why we have the conference report before us today. I repeat that if the Senate desires to provide funds to carry on the brucellosis program and the school milk program until June 30, we had better vote for the conference report.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Although the Senator does not so intend it, that will be interpreted as a threat on the part of the House.

Mr. ELLENDER. As what?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. As a threat on the part of the House.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator may interpret it as a threat if he wishes to do so. The point is that the Senate con-

ferees voted to recede from the Senate amendments. I want to remind my good friend from Iowa that when this matter came up last January, soon after Congress met, the President of the United States sent us a message on farm legislation, and he suggested a 2-year extension of the brucellosis program, authorizing \$20 million a year, and a 2-year extension of the school milk program, of \$75 million a year. Immediately thereafter the distinguished Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] and others introduced bills to carry out this program, and the measures were referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

I called the Senator from Vermont and told him that the House of Representatives had already acted upon a similar program, and that if we refused to act on their bill, but passed a Senate bill, the House would doubtless sit on our bill. So I told the Senator from Vermont—and I am sure he will recall this conversation—that I thought the best way to handle the matter, in an effort to carry the two programs forward through June 30, was for me to see the House Members and ask them to pass and send us a bill to extend the programs until June 30 of this year. That was done.

However, when the House bill came before the committee, instead of the committee taking the House bill as it came to us, and as I had suggested it be prepared on the House side, the Senator from Vermont and other Senators insisted that we add a 2-year program to the House bill. I will state that I did not have authority from the full committee to suggest to the House as I have just outlined, but I did it in good faith, and I did it with a view of trying to obtain approval of the funds necessary for a continued brucellosis program and a school milk program through June 30.

I wish to give assurance to my good friend from Iowa that if perchance the President of the United States makes the mistake of vetoing the omnibus farm bill, I shall be in the forefront of those endeavoring to get another bill passed to carry out the 2-year program, because I am as much in favor of the brucellosis program and of the school milk program as is my distinguished friend from Iowa.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. There is no question about the Senator's being in favor of the program. There is no question about the Senator from Louisiana favoring the extension of 2 years. There is no question about all the Senators favoring the program of 2 years. It is a completely simple problem. All we have to do is to reject the report and instruct the conferees to insist on the Senate amendments, and let the House vote on it. I have every assurance that the House, regardless of what the Senate does, is going to reject the conference report and instruct the conferees to accept the Senate amendments.

Mr. ELLENDER. If the Senate approves the conference report, the House will then have a chance to vote on it. If the sentiment of the House is as the Senator from Iowa states, they can turn it down and send the bill back to conference. They can do that tomorrow. Nothing will be gained by adopting the

proposal of the Senator from Iowa, but, on the contrary, much valuable time may be lost.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, apparently a good many House Members are regretful that they asked for a conference on the bill, because they really want to extend the brucellosis eradication and special school-milk programs for 2 years.

I understand that a conference was asked for in the first place because of amendment No. 2, which is an amendment added in the Senate committee on motion of the Senator from Minnesota. It would provide milk for settlement houses and summer camps operated on a charitable basis and for poor children and for kindergartens. With that amendment I was in full agreement.

It appears that some administrative difficulties would be involved. The House asked for a conference, hoping to modify and approve the amendment. However, three of their conferees insisted on striking out the 2-year extension of the brucellosis and school-milk programs, as well as the amendment which provided for continuing the disposal of dairy products to veterans' facilities and the armed services, where such products did not interfere with normal purchases.

Now I understand that, rather than lose the 2-year extension of the school-milk and brucellosis programs, a large number of Members of the House—I am told it is an overwhelming number—are willing to accept the amendment of the Senator from Minnesota. I trust that some way will be worked out to put it into effect, even though it might not go into effect immediately. It appears that those who handle the school-milk program are not in a position to handle summer camps and the other groups involved.

It is also my understanding that a large number of Members of the House—and I am told that it is an overwhelming number, too—would like to have the 2-year extension of the school-milk and brucellosis programs approved now, and not get them involved in the large omnibus bill, which has so many provisions in it that no one knows when, if ever, it may be enacted into law. It is my guess that it will be several weeks—possibly never. I do not wish to make any prediction on that at this time, because enough predictions have already been made.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Vermont yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. BENDER. Is it not a fact that irrespective of the logjam facing the proposed legislation, April is just around the corner, and, in fact, St. Patrick's Day is almost here. We are celebrating it 2 days in advance. It has been announced, also, that the Senate will have an Easter recess. Under the circumstances, the children who depend on this program will suffer between the first of April and the end of the fiscal year. Is that correct?

Mr. AIKEN. Milk for the schoolchildren for the next couple of months could be provided by accepting the conference report, but it would mean that State au-

thorities would not know whether to plan on continuing the present brucellosis and special school milk programs beyond June 30 of this year. They have to have some time to plan, particularly as to the brucellosis program. We do not want any breaks in the program. We want to be sure that it will continue and will not get tied up with legislation involving wheat, cotton, tobacco, rice, peanuts, watermelons, and all such products which are area commodities, and on which there is a great difference of opinion. It seems to me that the people of the country would be very happy indeed if they could have assurance that the school milk program, the brucellosis program, the program for dairy products to Army camps and veterans hospitals will continue without disruption. We would also be able to start extending this program to summer camps for poor children and for kindergarten children, as proposed by the Senator from Minnesota.

I think, myself, that it is a very worthy amendment. The Department of Agriculture said it involved administrative difficulties, but I think the Department can find some way to handle it for the first season.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Vermont yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I did not know until last evening that it had even been a matter of controversy. I was for the amendment, and I think a majority of our committee was in favor of it. I think it is more important to get the milk where it has been going than to get it to some place where it has not been going. In other words, I have no bitter-end feeling with reference to extra language. What I think is important is the milk program per se. I do not think the Department would have too much difficulty in administering it, since it does administer surplus foods sent to camps.

I was upset when I heard it reported that the Department had stated that it would be difficult to administer, because I happen to know of certain settlement houses which get milk and food from the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator from Vermont yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG. As the Senate knows, I was one of the members of the conference committee, the second ranking Republican member, second to the Senator from Vermont. I do not like to get into any political brawl. Yesterday I thought the argument here in the Senate was as to whether we could get the milk and brucellosis money so that the program could continue until July 1. That is what the conference report accomplishes, and that is why I signed the conference report.

I realize that if we put the 2-year extension into the omnibus bill it might face a veto or a tieup between the two Houses because of other differences. If the bill should not become law it would be very simple to get a brucellosis and milk program through in a separate bill.

I think further consideration should be given to it for another reason. Pres-

ently the funds for these programs come from the Commodity Credit Corporation. I do not think the funds should be charged up as a price-support operation. The milk is as important to the children of America as it is important in disposing of surpluses.

I signed the conference report because I thought it was the right thing to do.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President there is a mechanism right now through which the bill can be passed and assure the brucellosis and milk program for 2 years. I am at an utter loss to know why all this monkey business has been going on in connection with the temporary continuance up to the first of July or June 30. When the tools are in our hands, all we have to do is to send the bill back to the conference with instructions, let the House take a vote on it, and I am as convinced as that I am standing here, because of positive statements which Members have given me, that the House will overwhelmingly take the Senate amendments, and we will have the program for 2 years. It will not be a matter of controversy or of hazard in the farm bill. It will be on the statute books. It is the same general provision on which the Senate voted 89 to 0 just yesterday.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Iowa yield?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. May I point out that if the House recedes at the next session of the conference, as the indications are it will do, the school milk provision, the brucellosis provision, and the provision concerning men in the armed services and veterans hospitals, will be made immediately available for the next 2 years.

If the House, by any far stretch of the imagination, should not agree to recede, we could, within 24 hours' time, get a measure through. Let us give them a chance. All they ask is a chance to recede. Why do we not give it to them?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to recommit.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Douglas	Johnston, S. C.
Allott	Duff	Kennedy
Anderson	Dworshak	Kerr
Barkley	Eastland	Knowland
Barrett	Ellender	Kuchel
Beall	Ervin	Laird
Bender	Flanders	Langer
Bennett	Frear	Lehman
Bible	Fulbright	Magnuson
Bricker	George	Malone
Bridges	Goldwater	Mansfield
Bush	Gore	Martin, Iowa
Butler	Green	Martin, Pa.
Byrd	Hayden	McCarthy
Capehart	Hennings	McClellan
Carlson	Hickenlooper	McNamara
Case, N. J.	Hill	Millikin
Case, S. Dak.	Holland	Monroney
Chavez	Hruska	Morse
Clements	Humphrey	Mundt
Cotton	Ives	Murray
Curtis	Jackson	Neely
Daniel	Jenner	Neuberger
Dirksen	Johnson, Tex.	O'Mahoney

Pastore
Payne
Potter
Purtell
Robertson
Russell
Saltonstall
Schoeppel

Scott
Smathers
Smith, Maine
Smith, N. J.
Sparkman
Stennis
Symington
Thurmond

Thye
Watkins
Welker
Wiley
Williams
Young

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Bible in the chair). A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Iowa to recommit the conference report to the conferees with instructions that they insist on the Senate amendments.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I shall take only a moment. The situation is just simply this: I do not think there is any question, from an examination of the attitude of the House Members, that the House Members will take the bill with the Senate amendments on it if they get a chance to vote on it. All we have to do is reject the conference report, with instructions to our conferees to insist upon the Senate amendments. The House will have a chance to act on it, unless something blocks it there. Unless an insidious operation of some kind blocks it, the House will have a chance to act on it the first of next week. I am as confident as that I am standing here that the House will take the Senate amendments overwhelmingly and reject its own conferees. Then there will be an extension of the programs by a bill which will be secure and which will not be mixed up in the agricultural bill, with its uncertain fate and future. If the House, by some chance, should not accept the conference report and not instruct its conferees to take the Senate version, then by the middle of next week the Senate could again take the matter up; and if the Senate desired, as the only method that was left to get the bill immediately passed, it could accept the conference report at that time. At the most, there would be involved only a matter of a few days' delay.

I am confident we shall have 2-year brucellosis, school lunch, and institutional lunch programs by the first of next week if we follow the method I have outlined. Otherwise there will be a continuance of the programs for only a couple of months, and the main bill—the permanent bill—with the 2-year programs, will still be wrapped up and carried along with the uncertain fate of the farm bill, and it will not become law until, if, as, and when the farm bill becomes law, with all the confusion and uncertainty that will go with it.

I think the course I have outlined is the only sound, practical way to get a 2-year bill, so there can be a brucellosis, a school lunch, and an institutional feeding program such as proposed in the amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota.

Following the course I have outlined would not in any event, delay final action more than a few days, and would insure either a 2-year program, depending on the action of the House on the 2-year program which the Senate, as late as yesterday afternoon, approved by a vote of 89 to 0, or assure a temporary program by not later than about the middle of

next week. I think the way I have outlined offers the best chance of getting a 2-year program, and taking it out of the confusion and the uncertainty of the farm bill.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, it seems to me we are in somewhat the same situation we were in at about this time yesterday. All of us want the same legislation. All of us have the same objective, but we find we have different ways of getting to that objective.

I would like to have the one bill dispose of both the brucellosis and the milk school lunch programs at once. I voted that way in the conference, but when I found that a majority of the conferees preferred that, after this length of time, we get part of the objective out of the way, and that we were going to file that kind of report, I joined them in it, because I do not think it is a matter of great substance. The question is one of means and methods, and a matter of getting something done on which we are all agreed.

I am sure my distinguished friend from Iowa and my equally distinguished friend from Vermont are on completely sound ground in anticipating and predicting what the House will do. I am not able to predict, with any certainty, what the House of Representatives will do on this or any other matter. I say it with some regret, but I am not able to predict what the Senate will do on any particular measure, particularly in connection with this very complex bill.

It seems to me we ought to confirm what the majority of the conferees have selected as the way to go. I think then, if the House feels so strongly about this matter as has been indicated by our distinguished friends from Vermont and Iowa and refuses to approve the act of the majority of our conferees, we shall have a different situation, in which we can retrench and start all over, if we want to do it.

My own feeling is that we are making headway very slowly on the main issue, the omnibus bill. My own feeling is that the bill has been so amended that not only is it very apt to have long and exhaustive conferences, but even if it should come out of conference in as good shape as it comes out of the Senate, it will be apt not to become law. I am not in touch with the President. I do not know what he is going to do. I base my own conclusion only on what he has done in the past and on what his Secretary of Agriculture has advised in the past. I do not think either of them could retain their self-respect and their objectives if they approved the bill with the provision in the bill which was adopted this morning providing for dual parity. That being the case, it seems to me that we should clear the desk of this small matter.

We have the assurance of the distinguished chairman of the committee, the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], that if the main bill becomes tied up in conference, he is agreeable to pushing for immediate consideration of a new measure which will extend these two important programs, in which all of us are interested.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield to me?

Mr. HOLLAND. I shall yield; but before yielding, Mr. President, let me say that I do not think any of us can predict with certainty what will happen to such a measure at the other end of the Capitol.

I should like to have us approve what is now before us, since the conference report has met with the approval of a majority of the conferees. I was not one of the majority, but I signed the conference report because I think the argument is simply over the ways and means of getting the job done at this stage.

So I hope the conference report will be approved.

Now I yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. YOUNG. Is it not true that almost every Member of the Senate, if not every Member, is in favor of this program?

Mr. HOLLAND. Yes. The Senate voted unanimously for the program only yesterday.

Mr. YOUNG. That is also true in the House, too. So if we do not get the omnibus farm bill, we could easily legislate on this subject by means of a separate bill.

Mr. HOLLAND. That was the position of a majority of the conferees on the part of the Senate and a majority of the conferees on the part of the House. However, I do not think that is a controlling consideration. But the matter of the approach to be taken is of such minor consequence, that I think we should go along with the majority of our conferees and should finish the job now. We have the assurance of the distinguished chairman of our committee—who has meticulously lived up to every assurance he has ever given me—that he is willing to come back immediately with a separate bill in regard to both these programs, if the conferees become bogged down on the omnibus bill.

I am glad that my friend, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] is smiling, for this is an occasion for smiling, for all of us are trying to accomplish the same thing.

But at this time I urge that the Senate agree to the conference report. Certainly the conference report should have some standing here on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I was smiling because we have an excellent chance right now to provide for a 2-year program. We can do that now by rejecting the conference report, requesting a further conference, and instructing our conferees to insist upon the amendments approved by the Senate, and then waiting to see what the House of Representatives does. If the conferees on the part of the House do not agree with the Senate conferees, then we can pass a separate bill on this subject.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the Senator from Iowa is very persuasive; but the one feature on which he is not conclusive is that the House has the power to refuse to agree to our request

for a further conference, regardless of what we in the Senate may do.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. There is no question about that. But not later than yesterday the Senate voted 89 to 0 in favor of the Humphrey amendment, on the same subject as that now before us, by means of the conference report, and containing the same language as that of the Senate amendments. At that time we thought we were insisting on those provisions. That vote was taken yesterday, and there was not a vote against the amendment.

So what is the reason for not testing out the suggested arrangement, at least? If we do, there will be no disrespect to the conferees. Let us test it out. Let us reject the conference report, and request a further conference, and in that way express ourselves today as we did not 24 hours ago by unanimous vote. The delay will be only a few days.

So let us follow that course, instead of waiting for several months, and then perhaps having to go through the entire process, in connection with a new bill. To do that would not be worthwhile. Instead, we have an opportunity to proceed right now.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the Senator from Iowa knows there was deep division between the conferees. The Senate conferees were divided 3 to 2, and the House conferees were divided 3 to 2.

Inasmuch as only a question of procedure is now involved, it seems to me that is too minor a matter for us to bicker about, as between the two Houses. If the House is as deeply rooted in its convictions in support of the position taken by two of its conferees—as opposed to the position taken by the other three of its conferees—as the distinguished Senator thinks is the case, we shall learn that a few minutes after the conference report as approved by us reaches the House of Representatives; and that will be the occasion for us really to reexamine our situation.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield to me?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. What we would be doing today, in so easily succumbing and giving in on the Senate amendments, would be utterly a reversal of the very strong position the Senate took by unanimous action only yesterday.

I submit that we should give it a trial, and should give the House the encouragement of the unanimous position of the Senate. I have full faith in the outcome in the House of Representatives.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I close by repeating my original statement: I was in the minority among the conferees. Yet we had no bitterness. We had no argument that would keep us from submitting to the Senate the position taken by a majority of the conferees on a question of procedure only, in the case of a report which expresses the will of a majority of the Senate conferees and a majority of the House conferees.

I think the Senate should at this time approve the conference report, and then

proceed to the consideration of more important matters.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Dakota yield to me?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. YOUNG. Yesterday, was not the whole argument in regard to the need to have the authorization made, so that the programs could continue until July 1? I thought that was the substance of the entire discussion on yesterday.

Mr. HOLLAND. No; the entire discussion on yesterday was about the question of procedure, about the way we should proceed, because we have voted unanimously in favor of the entire program.

I am as strongly in favor of the whole program now as I was then. But if we cannot do all of it at once, let us do part of it now, and then go on to the rest.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield further to me?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG. I, too, am strongly in favor of the whole program. So I think the question now is only one of procedure.

I do not think we can afford to antagonize the House conferees, inasmuch as the omnibus bill will soon be coming up.

If I were one of the House conferees, I think I would resent some of the present action on the part of the Senate.

Mr. HOLLAND. Of course I may not be animated by exactly the same consideration as is the Senator from North Dakota; but certainly I subscribe to his feeling that the question before us is one of procedure. I think the Senator from North Dakota knows that I would not give up on what I regard as a matter of principle; if a matter of principle were involved, I would not sign a conference report which I had voted against—as I have in this case.

So I think we are dealing with a matter of procedure which is of such minor nature that we should get the job done now, and not delay.

Mr. President, I call for approval of the conference report.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I shall take only 1 minute: The question before us is whether we shall vote for a 90-day extension of the school-milk program and the brucellosis-eradication program, and then throw the whole matter of the future existence of the programs into the precarious political pot which we call the farm bill; or whether we shall here and now vote for a 2-year extension of the school-milk program and the brucellosis-eradication program.

Senators who are in opposition to a 2-year extension of the programs will vote against the motion of the Senator from Iowa.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] to recommit the conference report, and request a further conference with the House of Representatives, with instructions to the Senate conferees to insist upon the Senate amendments.

On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] and the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG] are absent on official business.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] and the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG] would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 46, nays 48, as follows:

YEAS—46

Aiken	Dirksen	Millikin
Allott	Duff	Mundt
Barrett	Dworshak	Payne
Beall	Flanders	Potter
Bender	Goldwater	Purtell
Bennett	Hickenlooper	Saltonstall
Bricker	Hruska	Schoeppel
Bridges	Ives	Smith, Maine
Bush	Jenner	Smith, N. J.
Butler	Knowland	Thye
Capehart	Kuchel	Watkins
Carlson	Langer	Welker
Case, N. J.	Malone	Wiley
Case, S. Dak.	Martin, Iowa	Williams
Cotton	Martin, Pa.	
Curtis	McCarthy	

NAYS—48

Anderson	Hayden	Monroney
Barkley	Hennings	Morse
Bible	Hill	Murray
Byrd	Holland	Neely
Chavez	Humphrey	Neuberger
Clements	Jackson	O'Mahoney
Daniel	Johnson, Tex.	Pastore
Douglas	Johnston, S. C.	Robertson
Eastland	Kennedy	Russell
Ellender	Kerr	Scott
Ervin	Laird	Smathers
Frear	Lehman	Sparkman
Fulbright	Magnuson	Stennis
George	Mansfield	Symington
Gore	McClellan	Thurmond
Green	McNamara	Young

NOT VOTING 2

Kefauver Long

So Mr. HICKENLOOPER's motion to recommit was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report. [Putting the question.]

The report was agreed to.

AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1956

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 3183) to provide an improved farm program.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I call up my amendment 3-9-56-B.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska desire to have his amendment read? It is a long amendment.

Mr. CURTIS. The amendment has been printed. It is not necessary to read it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the text of the amendment will be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS] was, on page 30, between lines 17 and 18, to insert the following:

COMMISSION TO PREPARE LEGISLATION PROVIDING FOR INCREASED INDUSTRIAL USE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

SEC. 310. (a) (1) There is hereby established a Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products (hereinafter re-

ferred to as the Commission). The Commission shall be composed of five members to be appointed by the President. In making such appointments the President shall give due consideration to the interests of various segments of agriculture. One of the members so appointed shall be designated as chairman by the President.

(2) Members of the Commission shall be paid compensation at the rate of \$50 per day and shall be reimbursed for necessary traveling and other expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties as members of the Commission.

(3) The Commission is authorized to appoint and fix the compensation, without regard to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, of an executive director and such chemists, engineers, agriculturists, attorneys, legislative draftsmen, and other assistants as it may deem necessary. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to provide the Commission with necessary office space, and may detail, on a reimbursable basis, any personnel of the Department of Agriculture to assist the Commission in carrying out its work.

(4) Upon request of the Commission, any other department or agency of the Government having information or data needed by the Commission in carrying out its duties under this section, shall make such information or data available to the Commission for such purposes. The Commission shall take such steps as may be necessary to protect against unauthorized disclosure any such information or data which may be classified for security purposes.

(5) Service of an individual as a member of the Commission or employment of an individual by the Commission in a technical or professional field, on a part-time or full-time basis, shall not be considered as service or employment bringing such individual within the provisions of section 281, 283, 284, 454, or 1914 of title 18 of the United States Code, or section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99).

(b) It shall be the duty of the Commission to prepare and present to the Congress, not later than April 15, 1957, the necessary draft, or drafts, of legislation which in its opinion will bring about the greatest practical use for industrial purposes of agricultural products not needed for human or animal consumption, including, but not limited to, use in the manufacture of rubber, industrial alcohol, motor fuels, plastics, and other products.

(c) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sum, not to exceed \$150,000, as may be necessary to enable the Commission to carry out its functions.

(d) Upon submission of the draft or drafts referred to in subsection (b), the Commission shall cease to exist.

(e) (1) Any bill or joint resolution embodying a draft or drafts of proposed legislation presented to the Congress under subsection (b) shall, upon introduction in the Senate or House of Representatives, be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate or the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, as the case may be. Such committee shall proceed as expeditiously as possible to consider such bill or joint resolution.

(2) This subsection is enacted by the Congress (A) as an exercise of the rule-making power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such shall be considered as part of the rules of each House, respectively, and (B) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change such rules (so far as they relate to the procedure in such House) at any time, in the same manner and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of such House.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 20, 1956
For actions of March 19, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 48

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed farm bill, 93 to 2. Both Houses received President's foreign aid message. House conferees were appointed on bill to exempt farmers from excise tax on gasoline used on farm. House received conference report on bill extending school milk and brucellosis programs. House passed measure providing for Farm-City Week designation. House passed bill providing for loans and cost-sharing on certain irrigation systems. House passed D. C. appropriation bill for 1957. House received from FCA draft legislation affecting certain production credit corporations.

SENATE

1. FARM PROGRAM. Passed, 93 to 2, with amendments, H. R. 12 after substituting the text of the amended Senate farm bill, S. 3183, for the text of the House bill. Senators Ellender, Johnston of S. Car., Holland, Aiken, and Young were appointed conferees on the bill. pp. 4502-12
Agreed to the following amendments:
By Sen. Douglas, to make explicit the method of protecting tenants and sharecroppers in payments which are made for acreage put under the acreage reserve program. pp. 4468-70
By Sen. Kerr, to require certification under price support purchase programs that prices received by the producer was not less than the support price of the commodity, or a fair price as determined by the Secretary, by a vote of 49 to 44 (a motion to reconsider was tabled, 52 to 42). pp. 4470-75
By Sen. Holland, to make mandatory that farmers be required to place up to 15% of price-supported croplands in the acreage reserve program or the conservation reserve program to be eligible for price supports, by a vote of 48 to 46 (a motion to reconsider the vote was tabled). pp. 4476-84
By Sen. Chavez, to increase the acreage allotments for Valencia type peanuts. pp. 4484-85
By Sen. Murray, to reconsider a recently defeated amendment proposed by Sen. Morse to strike out section 309 of the bill which requires a 15% State

contribution to the cost of feed and seed furnished as disaster relief. The amendment was reconsidered and agreed to by a vote of 47 to 45 (a motion to reconsider the vote was tabled). pp. 4486-92

By Sen. Humphrey, to make mandatory the corn set-aside provisions of the bill; and to increase the set-asides for upland cotton and wheat, by a vote of 50 to 44 (a motion to reconsider was tabled). pp. 4492-4501

By Sen. Stennis, to provide minimum cotton acreage allotments for small farms of 4 acres, or highest number of acres planted to cotton in last 3-year period; and to provide a 1000-acre cotton allotment to the State of Nevada. pp. 4501-02.

Sen. Jerner offered and later withdrew an amendment to provide incentive payments to producers of light-weight cattle and hogs. pp. 4485-86

HOUSE

2. SCHOOL MILK; BRUCELLOSIS ERADICATION. Received the conference report on H. R. 8320, to provide for an extension of the school-milk and brucellosis eradication programs (H. Rept. 1898). pp. 4522, 4533 Consideration of the conference report was tentatively scheduled for Tues., Mar. 20. p. 4522

3. TAXATION. Requested a conference on H. R. 8780, to exempt farmers from the Federal excise tax on gasoline used on the farm, and conferees were appointed. p. 4517 Senate conferees have not yet been appointed.

The Ways and Means Committee reported with amendment H. R. 9075 to provide additional revenue from the taxes on motor fuel, tires, trucks and buses (H. Rept. 1899).

4. FOREIGN AID. Both Houses received the President's message on the Mutual Security program (H. Doc. 358). pp. 4429, 4517 The President's message requested the authority of Congress to make a program of long range expenditures possible. The message requested additional funds for economic assistance programs in the Middle East and Africa, and Asia; but noted that no economic assistance is proposed for any European country in NATO. Technical assistance programs would be continued to Europe, Middle East, Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The message further noted that attempts would be made to coordinate the disposal of surplus commodities under the Mutual Security program and activities under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act.

5. FARM-CITY WEEK. Passed with amendments H. J. Res. 317, designating the last full week in October as Farm-City Week. p. 4523

6. LANDS, DISPOSAL. At the request of Rep. Aspinall passed over without prejudice H. R. 6815, to provide for the orderly disposition of certain Title III lands acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. p. 4523

7. RECLAMATION. At the request of Rep. Thompson, N. J., passed over without prejudice H. R. 9132, providing for the approval of the report on the Interior Department of the Ainsworth unit of the Missouri River Basin project. p. 4524
Passed as reported H. R. 5975, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to reimburse owners of lands acquired under Federal reclamation laws for their moving expenses. p. 4524

Passed as reported S. 1194, to provide for the construction by the Interior Department and Army Corps of Engineers of the Red Willow Dam and the Wilson Dam as part of the Missouri River Basin project. p. 4525

SCHOOL-MILK AND BRUCELLOSIS-ERADICATION PROGRAMS

MARCH 19, 1956.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the committee of conference, submitted the
following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 8320]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8320) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Act of 1954 with respect to the special school milk program and the brucellosis eradication program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, having met after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments to the text of the bill and to the title of the bill.

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
W. R. POAGE,
T. G. ABERNETHY,
Managers on the Part of the House.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
OLIN D. JOHNSTON,
SPESSARD HOLLAND,
MILTON YOUNG,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing positions of the two Houses on H. R. 8320, providing additional authority for the special school-milk program and the brucellosis-eradication program for the current fiscal year, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

As passed by the House the bill provided merely the authorization needed to continue these programs at their present level for the rest of this fiscal year. The authorization for the school-milk program was increased from \$50 million to \$60 million. The authorization for the brucellosis-eradication program was increased from \$15 million to \$17 million. The additional authorizations are required, and speedy action is desirable, because a number of States have virtually exhausted their allotments under existing authorizations.

To this emergency bill, designed only to provide funds for the balance of this fiscal year, the Senate added amendments of a semi-permanent nature. The amendments added by the Senate would (1) extend the special school-milk program through fiscal year 1958 and increase to \$75 million the amount of Commodity Credit Corporation funds available after fiscal year 1956; (2) extend the milk program to child-care centers, nursery schools, settlement houses, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions; (3) extend the brucellosis-eradication program through fiscal years 1957 and 1958, and increase to \$20 million the amount of CCC funds available therefor; (4) extend for 2 additional years (from December 31, 1956) authority for the disposal of surplus dairy products through the Veterans' Administration and the armed services.

Some of the provisions of the Senate amendments are included in other legislation now under active consideration by the Congress. Other provisions of the Senate amendments requiring, as they do, a substantial deviation from the present emergency programs, or extending those programs on a semipermanent basis, merit more extensive consideration than they would receive by the Congress as amendments to this emergency legislation.

In view of these considerations, the Senate has receded from its position and the bill as agreed upon and reported by the committee of conference is identical with the bill passed by the House.

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
W. R. POAGE,
T. G. ABERNETHY,

Managers on the Part of the House.

regret that our colleague, CHARLIE NELSON, is not going to be a candidate for reelection to this House. I have served with CHARLIE NELSON for the past 8 years. In my opinion he is one of our most highly respected Members and his absence will be keenly felt by all of us. Maine is losing an outstanding Congressman and I sincerely hope that in the not too distant future we will have the benefit of his many talents and pleasing personality once again.

Mr. HALE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. McINTIRE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALE. I yield to my colleague, the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. McINTIRE. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleague from Maine [Mr. HALE] in expressing deep regret that the Maine House delegation and the House of Representatives is to lose from its membership the Honorable CHARLES P. NELSON, Representative of the Second Congressional District of Maine.

When I came into the Congress to fill the vacancy created by the death of the beloved Frank Fellows, I knew CHARLIE NELSON but slightly. The times I have gone to him in the intervening period for advice and counsel are innumerable. I found him ever willing to help, sound in his advice, and sympathetic in his counsel. He has been a true friend, indeed.

CHARLES NELSON has rendered distinguished service. He is a member of the Maine bar, served his home city as its mayor, marked up an outstanding military record in World War II, served an apprenticeship—we might say, on Capitol Hill as secretary to one of Maine's brilliant statesmen in Congress, the Honorable John Nelson, his father, and contributed much to the Republican Party in Maine, particularly with regard to the organization of the young Republicans in our State. He has had 4 terms in Congress—8 years of distinguished service to his constituents, his State, and his Nation.

Since World War II, Maine has found itself on the main line, so to speak, in the development of defense for our country. As a member of the Armed Services Committee of the House, CHARLIE's counsel has helped immeasurably in the many complex problems associated with military expansion.

His full knowledge of the textile industry, the economy of coastal industries—shipping, shipbuilding, and fishing—military and veterans' affairs has made his service here invaluable to his State and his colleagues in Congress.

His decision to retire from Congress is predicated on the advice of his doctors.

I wish for him full recovery of his health, and for him and his family a full measure of success and happiness in the future. I want to express to him my deepest appreciation for his many kindnesses and his generous display of warm friendship.

(Mr. HALE asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HALE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that any Member of the House may have leave to extend his re-

marks regarding the gentleman from Maine [Mr. NELSON] at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maine?

There was no objection.

LEADERSHIP: MORE THAN A MATTER OF PHYSIQUE

(Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON asked and was given permission to extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD and include an editorial.)

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, in the wake of President Eisenhower's unprecedented radio-TV statement to the American people as to his health and his decision to run again, I hesitate to add even a word to the all too many that have been said and written upon a subject which has been for so many weeks in the minds and hearts of our people. But it was a refreshing note to read an editorial which appears in the April issue of the *Journal of Lifetime Living*. It reminds us what history has taught that "leadership is more than a matter of physique and that great men often confute their diagnoses."

Surely we are agreed, Mr. Speaker, that we must all rely upon the best medical advices available to us. This the President is doing. Yet in the best interest of the presidency, the Nation, and the literally millions of people who have long since learned that mere diagnosis and prognosis of the physical body is not the whole story, can we not stop talking about it? For it is the certainty within the very being of the individual that life is always creative and recreative, which brings about the miracle of renewal and gives the individual the courage, the faith, and the will to live in order to serve.

Let us be ever grateful that these things are so.

Mr. Speaker, I include with my remarks the article above mentioned:

[From the *Journal of Lifetime Living* of April 1956]

HOW HEALTHY MUST PRESIDENTS BE?

(By Leonard M. Leonard, editor)

Should physicians pass upon the fitness of candidates for the Presidency?

With medical opinion in the foreground of election talk this year, it is natural to raise the question, and the idea will appeal to many as a form of protection for both the Nation and its leaders.

But whether this authority rests with a candidate's own doctors or with a more official board of medical examiners, we can't help wondering what effects it would have—and how a similar practice might have changed the course of our history.

Would doctors have O. K'd George Washington for the Presidency? It seems unlikely, for our first President was anything but a healthy one. He suffered at various times from smallpox, malaria, pleurisy (possibly tuberculosis), and frequent bouts with infections. Doctors all but gave up hope for him twice, and with a weak longevity record on his father's side to begin with Washington himself long expected an untimely end. But after surviving the trials of the Revolution, he proceeded to serve two vital terms as President.

Andrew Jackson would certainly have flunked almost any physical test. He had

a bullet in his arm and another in his chest, plus a history of smallpox, dysentery, malaria, swollen legs, and lung hemorrhages. None of this, however, prevented him from completing two terms in the Presidency.

Grover Cleveland underwent a secret operation for cancer shortly after becoming President for the second time. Yet he not only completed his term, but remained active for many years afterward, finally succumbing to an entirely different ailment.

The ponderous William Howard Taft was so grossly overweight that modern doctors would have labeled him a poor risk.

History seems to have given us the lesson that leadership is more than a matter of physique, and that great men often confute their diagnoses. Just like ordinary people, they are, of course, subject to accidents, coronary and otherwise. But a passing grade in any medical examination is no guaranty against these occurrences.

It is not clear precisely how much we would gain by a system of "medical elections," so to speak, if ever we came to adopt it. But if overconcern about health would tend to bar older men from office and deprive us of their experience, it would certainly seem questionable.

When we are otherwise ready to trust a candidate in high office, it might be simpler if we also trusted him to evaluate his own physical fitness, with such expert advice as he would naturally be inclined to seek. Then, to protect the Nation from misjudgments and accidents, let us make sure that we have the right man to succeed him.

HON. WILLIAM J. OBERDORFFER

(Mr. KNOX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday, March 18, the oldest living former member of the Michigan Legislature, the Honorable William J. Oberdorffer, celebrated his 101st birthday in the village of Stephenson, Mich.

Mr. Oberdorffer emigrated to the United States from Germany at the age of 19, and has distinguished himself in the State of Michigan in public service and as a servant to his fellow man.

He was first elected a member of the house of representatives from Menominee County in 1896, and served two terms. In 1906 Gov. Fred Warner appointed him as a member of the State board of agriculture, on which he served with distinction. In 1907 he was elected from the Upper Peninsula of Michigan as a delegate to the constitutional convention, where his many contributions to sound and representative government won him great acclaim. He authorized a bill created the experiment station at Chatham, Mich., an institution that has grown and continues to perform a valuable agricultural service.

Mr. Oberdorffer returned to the Michigan State Legislature in 1925, and during that period and subsequent to it he served on the board of education, the village council, and as justice of the peace.

At the age of 101 he still finds the time, interest, and energy to be cognizant of local, State, national, and world affairs. To this pioneer of the great north country, who still commands a deep respect of his friends and neighbors, I extend sincere and hearty congratulations.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

(Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to include a newspaper article.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on Friday last I was out in the worst storm I have ever known in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Thirty-one persons lost their lives. Many acts of kindness and heroism took place.

I should like to speak of what the Veterans' Administration did. The veterans' hospitals at the Jamaica Plain Parkway took in and housed and insofar as possible gave beds to 1,800 persons, a very remarkable act of kindness and humanity. We thank the Veterans' Administration.

The following article describes the situation faced by this hospital:

VA HOSPITAL SHELTERS 1,800 BLIZZARD REFUGEES

The Veterans' Administration Hospital on South Huntington Avenue, Jamaica Plain, resembled a wartime evacuation center yesterday.

More than 1,800 refugee motorists—men, women, and children—were housed overnight at the sprawling institution when their cars stalled or bogged down on nearby highways.

The refugees, some from as far away as Martha's Vineyard, were rounded up at the height of the storm by volunteer workers who trudged from car to car through heavy drifts to invite the stranded travelers in for the night.

Many of the motorists, whose cars were trapped on surrounding highways, had settled down with motors running and heaters turned on. They were prepared to spend the night in their snow-bound vehicles.

Authorities at the hospital, however, were fearful that some of the motorists might be overcome by carbon monoxide fumes from the running motors.

John Gallagher, assistant hospital manager, opened the doors to all refugees.

Volunteer crews, most of them hospital staff workers, began a systematic search of all bogged down cars on Jamaica Way, South Huntington Avenue, and other nearby highways.

More than 20 travelers—all women or children—were removed from cars and carried on litters into the hospital.

Most were victims of overexertion or overtiredness. Some had suffered temporary blindness from the snow and were given emergency treatment by staff doctors.

Women and children were given first option on the vacant hospital beds.

The men slept on cots in the corridors or curled up on the lobby chairs. Coffee and food were available for all.

Stranded travelers flooded the institution's switchboard with telephone calls—all attempting to inform anxious relatives at home that they had found a safe shelter for the night.

FARM LEGISLATION

(Mr. BEAMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BEAMER. Mr. Speaker, in all fairness to farmers and consumers, it is time that we speak out and let them know what certain members of the Democrat Party are doing to their farm legislation.

President Eisenhower gave his 9-point program to the Congress and it was receiving highest acclaim and support from the honest-to-goodness farmers and

from businessmen associated with or interested in agriculture.

The Senate started out to enact these proposals into legislation and then something happened. The opposition realized that deserving benefits very quickly would come to the farmers. It was then that the prophets of gloom and doom started their delaying action. These men who are more interested in the possible gathering of votes than in the general welfare used delaying tactics.

These same men had been sowing seeds of discontent in the hope of garnering a harvest of votes in the next election. It is only a brief span of time to recall how former Secretary of Agriculture Brannan proposed to socialize agriculture—how he forsook the policy of his predecessors to make 2 blades of grass grow where only 1 grew before, and, instead, attempt to garner 2 votes where only 1 previously existed.

As a farmer, I know that the farmers will not permit themselves to be betrayed for 30 pieces of silver. They have a birthright and a proud heritage. They are entitled to the same farm bill that the President presented to the Congress.

If the farmers do not get it, they can blame only those Democrats who are stalling and delaying. The Senate and House records are clear as to the real friends of the farmers and their friends are not the men who continue to delay this worthy legislation.

It should reach the conference committee and be acted upon by the House this week. Any further delay is reprehensible.

CONGRESSIONAL FRANKING PRIVILEGES

(Mr. JONES of Missouri asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill today which, if adopted, would save at least several hundred thousand dollars. I think the bill would serve to restore some of the original intent of the Congress when the franking privilege was granted. This bill would, in effect, limit the use of the frank for the sending of reprints of speeches and other material from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, to addresses within the States, Territories, or Commonwealths served by the Member using the frank or by the Delegate or Resident Commissioner.

SCHOOL-MILK AND BRUCellosIS-ERADICATION PROGRAMS

Mr. COOLEY submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 8320) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Act of 1954 with respect to the special school-milk program and the brucellosis-eradication program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1398)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8320) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Act of 1954 with respect to the special school milk program and the

brucellosis eradication program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, having met after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments to the text of the bill and to the title of the bill.

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
W. R. POAGE,
T. G. ABERNETHY,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ALLAN ELLENDER,
OLIN D. JOHNSON,
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
MILTON R. YOUNG,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing positions of the two Houses on H. R. 8320, providing additional authority for the special school milk program and the brucellosis eradication program for the current fiscal year, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

As passed by the House the bill provided merely the authorization needed to continue these programs at their present level for the rest of this fiscal year. The authorization for the school milk program was increased from \$50 million to \$30 million. The authorization for the brucellosis eradication program was increased from \$15 million to \$17 million. The additional authorizations are required, and speedy action is desirable, because a number of States have virtually exhausted their allotments under existing authorizations.

To this emergency bill, designed only to provide funds for the balance of this fiscal year, the Senate added amendments of a semipermanent nature. The amendments added by the Senate would: (1) Extend the special school milk program through fiscal year 1958 and increase to \$75 million the amount of Commodity Credit Corporation funds available after fiscal year 1956; (2) Extend the milk program to child care centers, nursery schools, settlement houses, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions; (3) Extend the brucellosis eradication program through fiscal years 1957 and 1958, and increase to \$20 million the amount of CCC funds available therefor; (4) Extend for two additional years (from December 31, 1956) authority for the disposal of surplus dairy products through the Veterans' Administration and the Armed Services.

Some of the provisions of the Senate amendments are included in other legislation now under active consideration by the Congress. Other provisions of the Senate amendments requiring, as they do, a substantial deviation from the present emergency programs, or extending those programs in a semipermanent basis, merit more extensive consideration than they would receive by the Congress as amendments to this emergency legislation.

In view of these considerations, the Senate has receded from its position and the bill as agreed upon and reported by the committee of conference is identical with the bill passed by the House.

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
W. R. POAGE,
THOMAS G. ABERNETHY,

Managers on the Part of the House of Representatives.

SCHOOL-MILK AND BRUCellosIS-ERADICATION PROGRAMS

(Mr. MARTIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentlemen from North Carolina when he expects to call up the conference report?

Mr. COOLEY. As early tomorrow as possible.

Mr. MARTIN. That is tomorrow?

Mr. COOLEY. Yes, tomorrow.

Mr. MARTIN. I thank the gentleman.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

TITLE III OF THE BANKHEAD-JONES FARM TENANT ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6815) to provide for the orderly disposition of property acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, and for other purposes.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

DESIGNATING NATIONAL FARM-CITY WEEK

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 317) designating the last week in October of each year as National Farm-City Week.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I call to the attention of my colleague that this resolution, as he will recall, was before us in the last session. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], the ranking Republican on our committee, introduced an identical resolution. It was thoroughly considered by our committee, and I recall when it was called up at that time there was one objection. May I point out to my colleague what this resolution does. May I also say to the gentleman I had intended to offer an amendment changing the date that was fixed in the original resolution so as to make it applicable during the current year only. Last year, although we failed to pass the resolution, the President did what the resolution indicates would be appropriate for him to do and that is to designate National Farm-City Week.

Mr. Speaker, it is especially desirable at this time that we open a broad opportunity for understanding and friendship between the people who produce our food and fiber and those who consume it.

Agriculture's position in the whole economy is the most pressing domestic problem confronting our country, and the least understood.

It is essential that city people understand agriculture. It is to their own self-interest that agriculture be prosper-

ous and not become a depressing drag upon the whole economy. Our great strength as a Nation has its roots in the soil and a large dependence upon the people who till the soil. Farmers want to join city people, and we want them to join us, in establishing and assuring a condition of permanent prosperity in this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, thousands and thousands of words critical of American farmers have been beamed to city dwellers in recent months, by news releases, radio, and television, in speeches and in magazines. A rather successful attempt has been made to prejudice city people against farmers. This has been a destructive and regrettable part of the controversy over the farm program.

The time now has come when those of us who are interested in the welfare of farmers—and, indeed, in the welfare of our country—must, and I say must, find a way to present the truth about agriculture to the people—especially to the great urban populations of the Nation.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I urge upon the House its unanimous approval of House Joint Resolution 317, which I have introduced. This and an identical resolution by Mr. HOPE, of Kansas—House Joint Resolution 318—would designate, as amended, the week of November 16–22, 1956, as National Farm-City Week, to honor America's farm families and to promote understanding between farm and city people.

For many years individuals and organizations interested in the welfare of American agriculture realized the need to bring about a greater mutual understanding between our urban population and the Nation's farmers. Although it was recognized that the program of improving relations should be carried on continuously, a group which was formed last year felt it desirable to set aside 1 week each year during which special emphasis would be applied to the problem and strong efforts would be made to develop solutions.

A national steering committee for Farm-City Week was set up in March of 1955. The dates, October 23 to 29, 1955, were selected as the week for Farm-City Week observance and plans were formulated up until that time for the most successful possible participation of as many organizations as possible. Kiwanis International was named as the coordinating agency for the project and the program was designed and promoted to produce an impact in every American home.

Farm-City Week made its presence felt in all parts of the United States. It received the official blessing of President Eisenhower when he issued a proclamation on October 17.

Needless to say, the greatest amount of attention was given to the development of local community programs. In this effort, countless organizations took part, Kiwanis and other service-club groups, agricultural agencies, youth groups, State and local farm bureaus, local and Pomona granges, chambers of commerce, individual businesses, colleges and universities, churches, schools, railroads, and labor groups. From reports

received, more than a quarter million people became involved in the program.

Most significant is the fact that continuing projects were indicated and there is great hope that last year's programs will be revitalized, expanded, and intensified to insure further impact during this year.

It should be emphasized that never during 1955 was Farm-City Week used for selfish purposes. Its fundamental philosophy of demonstrating the interdependence of all segments of our society permeated all projects. The week contributed its share to the real meaning of the American way of life.

One of the factors most responsible for the success of this initial Farm-City Week effort was the tremendous contribution made by various media of communication, including local and national newspapers, farm press and special press, and local, regional and national radio and television. The press associations were especially helpful in promoting the project on a national scale.

Those who fostered the first annual observance of Farm-City Week are gratified at the results. For an initial effort they believe it was highly successful. They are convinced that with each succeeding year the program will see wider participation, more intensive national and local efforts, and a consequent growth of understanding.

Only last month the 1955 observance of Farm-City Week was recognized by Freedom Foundation. It was the recipient of a distinguished service award in the foundation's Americanism contest. Presentation of the award was made to Merle H. Tucker, general chairman of the National Farm-City Week Committee in ceremonies on Washington's birthday, at Valley Forge.

Mr. Speaker, it is fitting that the Congress lend encouragement to this undertaking in understanding between our rural and city people.

Mr. ASPINALL. May I say to my friend that I am not opposed to the bill, but the way the bill reads now it is not appropriate and it is not in order, and no one has advised the members of the objectors committee that they were willing to put the resolution in order.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I regret that situation, of course, but if the gentleman would withdraw his request, I would like to offer two amendments which would correct the dates. With the gentleman's permission, may we proceed to the consideration of the resolution and I will ask that these amendments be considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to inquire whether any of the Republican members of the Committee on Agriculture are aware of the nature of the amendments the gentleman from North Carolina is going to offer.

Mr. COOLEY. I am sure that my colleague, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] is aware of them. But, I am not sure that all of the Members have been advised. The only thing that it is

proposed to do by these amendments is to change the date which originally provided that National Farm-City Week be designated in each year or as of October 1955, to the week of November 16, 1956. We did that to carry it clear beyond the election. I believe, perhaps, that the objection was interposed previously because of the fact that Farm-City Week as proposed in the original bill was fixed to come before the election.

Mr. MARTIN. Then the legislation would have no effect until next November?

Mr. COOLEY. It would come into effect on November 16, 1956.

Mr. MARTIN. Then, why not let the bill go over for 2 weeks so that opportunity may be had to consult about the proposal.

Mr. COOLEY. May I say that I have been just advised by one of my colleagues on the committee that these amendments were considered in the committee and were approved in the committee. The resolution, of course, will have to pass the other body.

The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN], one of the senior members of the committee, is present.

Mr. MARTIN. The gentleman from Minnesota assures me that the amendments are satisfactory and therefore I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the last week in October of each year is to be designated as National Farm-City Week, in recognition of the contribution American farm families have made to our civilization and in order to promote better public understanding of the needs, problems, and opportunities of our country's agriculture and farm people, and to honor men and women who have contributed to agricultural achievements and progress.

To this end the President is authorized and requested to issue annually a proclamation calling upon the Department of Agriculture, the land-grant colleges, the Agricultural Extension Service and all other appropriate agencies and officials of the Government, to cooperate with National, State, and local farm organizations and other groups in the several States and counties in preparing and carrying out programs for the appropriate observation of National Farm-City Week, including plans for public meetings, discussions, exhibits, pageants, and press, radio, and television features, with a special emphasis on notable achievements by rural groups and individuals, local, State, and National, and on the all-around enrichment of American country living through adequate cultural, spiritual, educational, recreational, and health facilities for both rural youth and rural adults.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 3, after the word "last", insert the word "full."

Page 1, line 3, after the word "October", strike out "of each year is to" and insert "1955."

Page 2, line 2, after the word "issue", strike out the word "annually."

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COOLEY to the committee amendment: Page 1, line 3, strike out all of line 3 after the word "last" and insert in place thereof the following: "that the week of November 16-22, 1956."

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "Joint resolution designating the week of November 16-22, 1956, as National Farm-City Week."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AINSWORTH UNIT OF MISSOURI RIVER BASIN PROJECT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9132) to provide for the approval of the report of the Secretary of the Interior on the Ainsworth unit of the Missouri River Basin project.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

TO REIMBURSE OWNERS OF LANDS ACQUIRED UNDER FEDERAL RECLAMATION LAWS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5975) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to reimburse owners of lands acquired under the Federal reclamation laws for their moving expenses, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I am taking advantage of this opportunity to direct attention to H. R. 9351, a bill that I have introduced to cover the need for relief in a situation similar in character to that covered in the pending bill.

The bill now before the House, and which I anticipate will be passed by consent and without objection, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to reimburse owners and tenants of lands acquired under the Federal reclamation laws for their moving expenses. This I think is a good bill with a just and meritorious purpose.

We are told by the committee that existing law relating to the acquisition of lands for projects and works constructed by the Secretary of the Interior provides only for the purchase of lands and property at their fair market value. There is no provision to reimburse owners and tenants dispossessed for their moving expenses. H. R. 5975 is intended to make possible this reimbursement for moving expenses in such situations.

It follows the pattern set in the act of July 14, 1952 whereby the military departments were given authority to reimburse landowners and tenants for moving expenses when acquiring lands for their public-works projects.

In the city of Chicago, as in New York and other large cities, vast redevelopment projects are in progress. These have been made necessary by the advent of the automobile, the requirement of superhighways and wider streets and of parking spaces, and also by the necessity of removing the blight of slums. Under the power granted it by State law, and to advance the purposes of the rehabilitation program, the Chicago Land Clearance Commission has condemned and taken over large areas. In some of these areas are business properties, tenanted by merchants and others who have been long-established, and who must now seek new locations.

Under the law the owners of these properties are being reimbursed on the basis of fair market value. But there is no provision in existing law to recompense the displaced small business tenants for their necessary moving expenses to new localities. Everyone is agreed that these business tenants are entitled to such reimbursement just as everyone in the Congress when the act of July 14, 1952 was passed was agreed that owners and tenants forced from lands acquired for the benefit of the public were entitled to reimbursement for their moving expenses. And so today in passing by consent the pending legislation we extend the principle in the case of projects in the Department of the Interior.

But there is still no provision for the relief in the case of business tenants who are being displaced in the rebuilding of our big cities. H. R. 9351 I have introduced to extend this relief. It amends the Small Business Act of 1953 to assist small businesses which are displaced by urban renewal projects by providing reimbursement for necessary moving expenses and loans to cover certain costs incurred in the relocation of such businesses.

Some of my colleagues may ask why the amendment is to the Small Business Act and not to the Housing Act. The reason is this: In Chicago and elsewhere many business tenants are on the eve of being dispossessed. The need for relief is immediate. It will not wait until the convening of the State legislatures in January of 1957 and the amendments that are required to State laws governing the contribution of State and local funds to projects in which the Federal Government participates.

I anticipate that later when the Banking and Currency Committee undertakes

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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 22, 1956
For actions of March 21, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 50

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed second supplemental appropriation bill for 1956. House agreed to Senate amendments to bill extending school milk and brucellosis eradication programs through 1958. Sen. Anderson questioned Department's estimate of minimum support level under farm bill for basic crops. Sen. Capehart and Rep. Harvey introduced and discussed bills to increase industrial use of agricultural surpluses.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 18004, the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1956. p. 4680 (For items of interest to this Department, see Digest 46.)
2. SCHOOL MILK; BRUCELLOSIS ERADICATION. Rejected the conference report on H. R. 8320, to extend the school milk and brucellosis eradication programs, and adopted the Senate amendments thereto (pp. 4680, 42553). The Senate amendments provided for the extension of the school milk and brucellosis eradication programs through the fiscal year 1958 and increases in funds available for the programs, the extension of the milk program to certain nursery schools and non-profit organizations, and the extension of the surplus dairy products disposal to the VA and armed services through 1958. This bill is now ready for the President.
3. TOBACCO. Rep. Wilson, Ind., criticized the use of inferior and stem tobacco in the manufacture of cigarettes and suggested that an investigation be made of the possible harmful effects of this process of manufacture. p. 4679
4. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Rep. Andersen paid tribute to D. T. Carlson as a leader in the dairy industry. p. 4688

5. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Rep. Reuss spoke in favor of his bill H. R. 10080, to provide for the payment by the U. S. Treasury of unpaid principal and interest, up to the date of receivership, of bonds of six joint stock land banks which failed in the 1920's and 1930's. p. 4706
6. MONOPOLISTS. Rep. Patman, in a speech favorable to H. R. 11, to prohibit certain price discriminations, cited the support of the Cooperative League to this measure. p. 4712
7. ELECTRIFICATION. Both Houses received the annual report of the Federal Power Commission; to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. pp. 4714, 4638
8. TRANSPORTATION. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7874, to provide for transportation of passengers and merchandise on Canadian vessels between certain points within Alaska and the U. S. (H. Rept. 1928). p. 4714
9. PROPERTY. The Government Operations Committee adopted a report, "Real and Personal Property Inventory Report" of the U. S. government (H. Rept. 1930). p. 4714

SENATE

10. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Anderson questioned the accuracy of figures released by the Department of estimated minimum support levels for basic crops and dairy products under the farm bill, S. 3183, and offered computations he had made to support his position. p. 4676
For a summary of the provisions of the farm bill as passed by the Senate see the attachment to this Digest.
11. FORESTRY. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee ordered reported without amendment the following bills: p. D267
H. R. 374, to authorize the adjustment and clarification of ownership to certain lands within the Stanislaus National Forest.
H. R. 1855, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to (1) require, whenever it is determined to be in the public interest, that satisfactory cooperative arrangements be made before any research is undertaken by the Forest Service; (2) establish a Forest and Range Research National Advisory Committee; (3) advance funds to cooperators when cooperative research work will be stimulated or facilitated by so doing; and (4) pay from Forest Service research activities funds the travel and subsistence expenses of the members of the Forest and Range Research National Advisory Committee in connection with their attendance at meetings for the purpose of performing their duties.
12. WATER CONSERVATION. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee ordered reported without amendment H. R. 7236, to amend section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act with respect to water conservation practices. p. D267
13. SEEDS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee ordered reported with amendment S. 1688, to prescribe civil penalties for violations of the Federal Seed Act. p. D267
14. PUBLIC LANDS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee ordered reported with amendment S. 2246, to authorize the sale of certain lands to the city of Wall, S. Dak.; and without amendment H. J. Res. 112, to release reversicary right

State or local government retirement systems can be included in a State-Federal agreement, a majority of the eligible employees must vote in favor of having old-age and survivors' insurance coverage in a special referendum on the question. The law provides for the entry of State and local employees into the old-age and survivors insurance program not individually but in groups called coverage groups. The State decides which groups will be covered.

When I was in my district recently for a series of roving office hours, I had called to my attention a situation which I had not earlier realized existed in connection with social-security coverage for State and local government employees. Many individuals who are eligible for membership in a State retirement system will never be able to draw retirement benefits because of the fact that the wording of the State statute precludes qualifications for such. Although these individuals will not be able to complete a sufficient number of years of membership in the retirement system prior to mandatory retirement age, they are required to be members of the retirement fund. In other words, certain individuals are required to contribute to a compulsory savings plan.

In order to afford individuals in the above-mentioned category the opportunity to become eligible for Federal old-age and survivors insurance benefits at some future date, I have today introduced legislation to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit a State or local government employee who is covered by a retirement system, but who cannot receive the benefits of such system, to elect social-security coverage as a self-employed individual if the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system has not been extended to his services by an agreement under section 218 of that act.

The bill which I have introduced provides that any individual who is an employee of a State or political subdivision thereof may file a certificate certifying that he elects to have the insurance system established by title II of the Social Security Act extended to such services performed by him. This election may be made only if the insurance system established by title II of the Social Security Act has not been extended to the services performed by him as such employee under an agreement under section 218 of such act, and the services performed by him as such employee are covered by a retirement system, as defined in section 218 (b) (4) of the Social Security Act, but he can under no circumstances complete the period of service required in order to qualify for the benefits of such retirement system.

The measure also contains provisos setting up a time limit for filing a certificate electing coverage and makes the election irrevocable. It also provides that such certificate shall not be effective on or after the first day of any succeeding taxable year in which the insurance system established by title II of the Social Security Act is extended to such services by means of an agreement under section 218 of such act, or it becomes possible for such individual, cur-

rently or at some future date, to receive benefits under such retirement system.

Mr. Speaker, I feel very strongly that our Federal old-age and survivors insurance system should be extended to State or local government employees who through no fault of their own will not be able to qualify for the benefits of a retirement system to which they are compelled to contribute. I do not believe that coverage as a self-employed individual should be denied these individuals simply because a majority of the employees in certain situations would not vote in favor of inclusion in a State-Federal agreement. I hope that the legislation which I have introduced will receive the early and favorable consideration of the Congress.

SYNTHETIC TOBACCO THREATENS FARM ECONOMY

(Mr. WILSON of Indiana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the Ninth Indiana Congressional District, which I have the honor to represent in this Chamber for 16 consecutive years, is largely an agricultural area and much of the economy there is dependent upon farming or related activities.

The soil of southeastern Indiana, wherein my district lies, is particularly good for the cultivation of fine burley tobacco. The 14 counties of that district have 6,707 farmers who raise burley on 6,834.5 acres—averaging less than 1 acre per farmer. Hundreds of these growers have tobacco allotments of less than one-half acre. Actually, there are only 225 in the whole district who have allotments of 2 acres or more and not a single one has an allotment as high as 20 acres.

Burley tobacco, then, is a very important cash crop to these farmers. Without the money derived from sale of their tobacco many hundreds of them would be in a bad way. They have worked closely with the Agriculture Department's tobacco allocation and support program. Indeed, the tobacco program is perhaps the most successful that the United States Department of Agriculture now has in effect. The growers are due much credit for this.

Now, almost overnight, these farmers are faced by a situation which can, unless it is corrected, disrupt the tobacco-growing industry and drive many tobacco farmers into bankruptcy or out of business. This same situation also is of grave concern to the tobacco-consuming public, especially cigarette smokers.

I am concerned about the development and introduction of synthetic cigarettes—synthetic to the extent that they are not made of the highest quality tobaccos. Instead, they are made of chemically manufactured sheets of pulverized tobacco and tobacco stems.

Here is how this process works:

A hand of dried or cured tobacco is tossed into this pulverizing process—stem, scraps, and all. After it is ground into a substance which I understand is about the same texture as powdered coffee, the product then is blended with a congealing chemical and put through a special heating process which permits of

permanent absorption of considerable quantities of air. Next, this synthetic material emerges from the machine in thin slabs or sheets. The final step is in chopping or cutting these synthetic sheets into tiny shreds which are rolled into cigarettes and passed on to the public as fine tobacco.

The swing to these synthetic tobacco sheets has been unheralded by the cigarette makers who have gone into that field. And right here I would like to point out that not all of them have taken to the new formula. At least one of the larger manufacturers is still buying the highest quality tobaccos and using only that portion of the tobacco leaf which makes for the most wholesome smoke. But it is easy to see that he must eventually adopt the synthetic process if he is to stay in business, for the cigarette business is highly competitive.

Whether this congealing chemical and the overall process is going to be more harmful to the cigarette user is, of course, open to discussion. Certainly the smoker will be getting a product of apparently inferior quality. His cigarette will be made up of ground or pulverized tobacco stems and scraps as well as the leafy or heretofore desirable portion of the tobacco plant. Until this new process came along, cigarette and pipe tobacco manufacturers generally discarded the woody stems of the tobacco leaf.

It can well be seen what this will mean to the tobacco grower. He sells his product by the pound and a considerable portion of that poundage has been in the stems running through each tobacco leaf. Now that these stems are to go into cigarettes, and the synthetic product also is to contain much "sealed in" air which requires lesser quantities of the shredded material from which the cigarette is made, the market for his tobacco will be considerably curtailed.

The turn to these synthetic cigarettes is indicated by statistics I found at the Department of Agriculture a few days ago. Last year, in 1955, the cigarette output in this country was up 3 percent over the output of 1954. Yet the disappearance of cigarette tobacco stocks in the country was about 5 percent less. In other words, in making 3 percent more cigarettes we used 5 percent less tobacco.

Also significant is the fact that the so-called finest qualities of cigarette tobaccos are becoming more and more in surplus while the low grades of relatively lower cost to the cigarette manufacturers are becoming scarce. In past years the lower grades have been sold in export, a market which will not buy our finer and costlier grades. Now that cigarette makers are grabbing off the cheap tobacco, our export formula will obviously have to be revised.

I do not like this whole picture, Mr. Speaker—from the standpoint of the tobacco growers, of the millions of people who smoke cigarettes and who are not being informed of this swing to synthetics, and the manner in which the transition is taking place. It seems to me that if the new synthetic leaf is a better product, if it is better for the smoker, more pleasant, more palatable, less harmful—then the cigarette manu-

facturer would be glad to tell the world about it all. Instead, there appears an air of hush, of mystery about the change-over.

I am going to strive to get this thing investigated. I hope the Food and Drug Administration closely examines these cigarettes to see if they contain harmful ingredients.

Incidentally, I understand the makers of this product are calling it homogenized tobacco. That is not my understanding of the meaning of that word, "homogenized." The dictionary says it means to make more nutritious or palatable a given product, such as milk, without adding any chemicals or foreign substance. Such is not the description of synthetic tobacco.

THE FARM BILL

(Mr. HARVEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a companion bill to the one introduced yesterday by the senior Senator from Indiana, Senator CAPEHART. Permit me to emphasize that this legislation is supplemental to, not a substitute for, the pending farm bill soon to go to House-Senate conference. The pending farm bill, H. R. 12, will bring our productive capacity into alignment with a shrinking market. This may be a temporary necessity; farmers, however, have never wanted to prosper on a scarcity program. My bill would establish a new agency called the Industrial Agricultural Products Administration. This agency would have authority to coordinate and implement all the research facilities of the Federal Government and bring every potential of these facilities to bear on the problem of greater industrial utilization of the products of our farms. It is my hope that it will receive speedy and favorable consideration.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on the passage of the bill (H. R. 10004) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROLLCALL

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Obviously a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered. The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 18]

Baumhart	Boykin	Eberharter
Boggs	Canfield	Gamble
Bolton,	Coudert	Grant
Frances P.	Diggs	Gray

Gwinn	Morgan	Thompson,
Harrison, Nebr.	Moulder	Mich.
Hinshaw	Powell	Walter
Holt	Rivers	Willis
Hope	Shelley	
Mollohan	Taylor	

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Four hundred and eight Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

PERMISSION TO SIT DURING SESSION OF HOUSE

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Affairs may be permitted to sit during general debate during sessions of the House this week.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries may have until midnight tonight to file its report on a recent investigation of gas and oil leases on fish and wildlife preserves.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

TESTIMONIAL DINNER HONORS DAIRY LEADER DANIEL T. CARLSON

(Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, March 27, the Willmar Citizens Committee of Willmar, Minn., will honor an outstanding dairy leader, Mr. Daniel T. Carlson, at a testimonial dinner.

One of my very good friends, in inviting me to attend the dinner, describes it as follows:

This dinner is planned that recognition may be given him for his many activities and contributions over a period of many years, in the line of duty and beyond, both in his home community and elsewhere.

All of agricultural America should join the people of Willmar in this testimonial. This is particularly true of dairy farmers and those in the dairy industry to whom Dan Carlson has rendered such magnificent service through the years.

He was one of the founders and first presidents of the American Dairy Association. Through the years he has helped lead that great dairy organization to its pinnacle of service to the dairy industry today. He has done probably as much as any other man in America to improve the quantity and quality of dairy products and to encourage their consumption by our people. Producers and consumers alike owe him a debt of recognition and gratitude.

He is now and has been for many years secretary of the Northwest Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers. He has contributed immeasurably to the manufacture and sale of this quality dairy product.

The people of Willmar and of Minnesota honor themselves when they give this recognition to the selfless service of Dan Carlson. We are proud to have him in our community. We are proud of all that he has done, and we know that his good work is not finished. We know that all of dairyland joins us in this salute to Daniel T. Carlson, outstanding citizen of Willmar, Minn., and dairy leader of America.

EXPLANATION OF VOTE

(Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I was absent from the Chamber on account of illness on February 8, 1956, during rollcall No. 7, on House Resolution 396, to disapprove the proposed sale of the Institute, W. Va., copolymer plant.

Had I been present I would have voted "nay."

Mr. Speaker, I was also absent from the Chamber because of the grounding of my airplane flight from Boston to Washington on Tuesday, March 13, 1956, during rollcall No. 16, regarding suspension of the rules and passage of H. R. 9166, to provide a 1-year extension of the existing corporate normal tax rate, and certain other rates.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

SCHOOL-MILK AND BRUCELLOSIS-ERADICATION PROGRAMS

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 8320) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Act of 1954 with respect to the special school-milk program and the brucellosis-eradication program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956.

The Clerk read the conference report.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of March 19, 1956.)

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read also.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to submit a parliamentary inquiry at this point.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, if this conference report is voted down, would it then be in order immediately thereafter for any Member to offer a motion that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendments?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. If the conference report is voted down, the Senate amendments would then be be-

fore the House for further action, and involved in that action a motion to recede and concur would be one of the parliamentary steps that could be employed.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, if that motion should prevail, would it have the effect of sending the bill as amended in the other body to the White House for approval?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Assuming that the House was to take such action—and I am not passing any opinion on it at this time—there would be a definite conclusion of legislative action, and the answer to the gentleman's question would be in the affirmative.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, as a matter of further parliamentary inquiry, if the conference report is voted up or if it is voted down and such a motion to recede and concur should prevail, action on the legislation would be finally completed today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. If the conference report is agreed to, action is concluded legislatively. On the other hand, if the conference report is rejected and the necessary motion is made and adopted, why, that would also conclude it. The answer to both of the gentleman's questions is in the affirmative.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, as I understand, there is 1 hour's time for discussion on the conference report which is under the control of the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY]. Now, I would like to request of the gentleman that he yield one-half of the time to this side of the aisle.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say to my friend that I do not know what requests will be made for the use of this time. I hope that we might expedite the vote on this report and not consume the entire full hour. I will say to my friend that I will be just as generous in yielding time to him as I possibly can.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Let me say to the gentleman that I have several requests here for time, and unless I get the full 30 minutes, it would be difficult to accommodate those who have talked with me about having time to say a few words.

Mr. COOLEY. Well, if the gentleman will permit me to present my statement, which I have not timed—and in the interest of time, I will read it; it is very brief—I can tell then how much time I have remaining for yielding to other Members.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Is it not quite customary here to divide the time between the two sides?

Mr. COOLEY. I am not sure whether it is customary on a conference report or not. I doubt whether it is.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. In my brief experience in the House, I have always found that both sides were fair in yielding one-half of the time to the other side.

Mr. COOLEY. I will be just as fair as circumstances will permit, and I am sure the gentleman knows I will.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Will the gentleman then yield me 30 minutes?

Mr. COOLEY. I will certainly say I will yield 15 minutes, and I will increase

that if circumstances permit. I do not know of any unusual requests over here.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. I would like to have at least 3 minutes.

Mr. COOLEY. I am sure that the gentleman from Indiana knows that I will see to it that he gets 3 minutes, even if I have to give him 3 minutes of my own time.

Mr. Speaker, in the interest of time, I withdraw my request for the reading of the report, because I think I can cover that fully in my statement.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Will the gentleman now give me a definite time of the 1 hour that has been allotted to him? Will the gentleman give me 30 minutes?

Mr. COOLEY. No. I prefer not to do that until I finish and see what the demands are on both sides.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Will the gentleman give me 25 minutes?

Mr. COOLEY. I will give the gentleman 15 minutes and compromise on that for the time being.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Will the gentleman make it 20 minutes? Will the gentleman yield me 20 minutes?

Mr. COOLEY. Not now. I will have to go on with my statement.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Well, then, I am certain of 15 minutes.

Mr. COOLEY. Yes.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago this month the Secretary of Agriculture appeared before the House Committee on Agriculture in support of the legislation which became the Agricultural Act of 1954. The bill sent up by the Department contained provisions affecting many commodities. It did not, however, contain any provisions respecting price supports for milk or providing any type of relief for the dairy industry which was just then facing the serious economic shock of having the support level for its products reduced from 90 percent to 75 percent of parity.

Feeling strongly that some steps needed to be taken to relieve the distress of dairy farmers, our committee—the Committee on Agriculture—wrote into the bill before reporting it to the House several provisions which originated in the committee itself designed to improve the situation for the dairy industry.

One of these was authority for an extensive school milk program. On the theory that one of the best possible methods of disposing of dairy surpluses is to make them available in the form of fluid milk to the children of the Nation, the committee authorized the use of up to \$50 million annually of funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation to carry out an expanded school milk program. The program was authorized to run through this fiscal year.

A second program for the relief of dairy farmers originated by the committee and written into that bill was authority for an expanded brucellosis eradication program. Because this program was designed not only to improve

dairy herds but as an additional means of stabilizing milk production, CCC funds were authorized also to be used for this program in the amount of not to exceed \$15 million a year. This program, too, was authorized to continue through the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956.

Seldom has the hard-earned wisdom and foresight of the House Committee on Agriculture been more quickly and effectively vindicated than in the case of these two programs. They have met the widest and most enthusiastic acceptance and have, I believe, contributed substantially to the welfare of the dairy industry and the Nation as a whole.

In the price support bill, H. R. 12, which the committee reported and the House passed almost a year ago, these two programs were extended for an additional fiscal year and the amount of CCC funds authorized to be expended annually for the school milk program was increased from \$50 million to \$75 million.

Last January officials of the Department of Agriculture reported to the committee that both the school milk program and the brucellosis program are proving so popular that a number of States were exceeding their anticipated operations and would exhaust their allotment of funds before the end of the fiscal year. Believing it to be the intent of Congress that all the funds which could be efficiently used for these programs be made available, the committee scheduled hearings and reported the bill, H. R. 8320, making additional funds available for these programs for this fiscal year—\$10 million additional for school milk, and \$2 million additional for the brucellosis program.

At the time of these hearings the question of providing in this same bill for an extension of these programs beyond the current fiscal year was considered. It was the recommendation of various witnesses and the sense of the subcommittee dealing with the bill that it should be confined to this year and that provisions relating to future years should be dealt with separately as has been done in H. R. 12.

In spite of the earnest feeling of many dairy people and their representatives that H. R. 8320 should be treated as an emergency measure with the single objective of providing adequate funds for these two programs this fiscal year, and not encumbered with any thing of an even slightly controversial nature, the bill was substantially amended in the Senate.

The Senate not only took the unnecessary action of adding to H. R. 8320 a 2-year extension of the school milk and brucellosis programs, it also added a 2-year extension of the authority to dispose of surplus dairy products through the Veterans' Administration and the armed services. Besides this, another Senate amendment would change the whole scope and administration of the school-milk program by including within that program nonprofit nursery schools, child care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions.

At its own initiative the Department of Agriculture has written to me point-

ing out the difficulties of administering this summer camp provision and suggesting that it not be included in H. R. 8320. The Department points out that its present school-milk program is administered in the States entirely through State departments of education with a minimum of Federal personnel and Federal supervision at the State and local level. There is no such organization in the States set up to deal with nursery schools and summer camps so that a milk program for such institutions would have to be operated on the basis of direct Federal supervision and control.

It is assumed by some, Mr. Speaker, that there is no matter of controversy whatever involved in a 2-year extension of the school-milk and brucellosis programs. This is not the case. While there is, I believe, unanimous sentiment among House Members that these meritorious programs should be continued, there is a substantial and fundamental difference of opinion as to how the funds are to be provided if these programs are going to be continued year after year on a permanent or semipermanent basis. There are many Members who believe that it is not good legislation to bypass the Committees on Appropriations by authorizing the use year after year of CCC funds on a continuing program. They believe that if this is to be a permanent or semipermanent program, the Department of Agriculture should appear annually before the Appropriations Committees to justify their use of funds and to receive a regular appropriation for the program, just as is done for the school-lunch program and for many other similar activities.

There are also those who believe—and I am one who joins in this belief—that it is unfair to farmers and to our farm programs to make a practice of dipping into the assets of the Commodity Credit Corporation for funds to carry on the programs such as these which are essentially for the welfare of the Nation as a whole. No matter how meritorious such programs may be, it is neither good accounting nor good policy to charge them up to the cost of our farm programs, as will inevitably be done if we continue to take these funds year after year from the assets of the CCC.

For these reasons, if for none other, Mr. Speaker, it seems obvious that the proper course for the House is to accept this conference report, make available at once the money which is needed right now for the school-milk program and the brucellosis campaign and to provide for extension of these worthy programs in other legislation where they can be more thoroughly considered strictly on their own merits.

I want to add just one comment. I do have a long letter from the Department of Agriculture pointing out the difficulties in administering the Senate provisions with reference to these other agencies and activities. To disagree to this conference report and to instruct the conferees to accept the Senate amendments would send to the White House a bill in final form which Mr. Benson and his associates say they cannot possibly administer. All we are suggesting is that you approve this conference re-

port, which has already been approved in the other body. The Senate conferees readily receded from their amendments. We can send this bill to the White House, and the money will be made available today.

Mr. Speaker, the letter from the Department of Agriculture to which I have referred is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., February 15, 1956.
HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
Chairman, House Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives
DEAR CONGRESSMAN COOLEY: This is in reference to a provision of H. R. 8320 relating to the special school-milk program.

In addition to authorizing an increase in the use of Commodity Credit Corporation funds for the current fiscal year, the bill passed by the Senate provides for the continuation of the school-milk program through 1958 and for the extension of the program to include child-care centers and other nonprofit institutions devoted to the care of underprivileged children. There are certain considerations with respect to this latter provision which we wish to bring to the attention of your committee and the conferees who may be named on the bill.

There is no doubt that there is room for increases in milk consumption among underprivileged children being served by child-care centers, settlement houses, and other similar nonprofit institutions. To reach these children out of school hours, however, would require a different approach than that now being used under the special school-milk program, and would result in a sizable increase in Federal personnel and Federal administrative expense.

It was possible to put the special school-milk program rapidly into operation because State educational agencies were able and willing to assume very substantial administrative responsibilities for its operation. They accept schools for participation, pay the schools' claims for reimbursement from funds advanced by the Department of Agriculture, and generally supervise the operation of the program in individual schools. These State educational agencies would not have the authority to assume such program responsibilities for public and private child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, and other institutions for the care and training of children. Therefore, to develop a program that could be put into operation nationwide within a reasonable time, it would be necessary for the Department to deal directly with all such centers and institutions in the various States.

The school-milk program is still authorized as an additional measure of price support for dairy products. Therefore, we do not feel it would be practical to undertake to develop the Federal administrative organization that would be required to extend the current program to outlets other than elementary and secondary schools. If, at any time in the future, the Congress should consider the merits of authorizing a school-milk program on a permanent basis, we believe it would then be highly desirable to consider extending the program to include child-care centers and other such institutions devoted to the care of underprivileged children.

We are sending this same letter to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Sincerely yours,

E. L. PETERSON,
Acting Secretary.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman mentioned that we ought to

have direct appropriations for the dairy stabilization program. I am wondering if the gentleman would agree to the same theory when it comes to taking care of wheat and cotton and the losses that are had on these other commodities? Does the gentleman just want to single out the dairy stabilization program?

Mr. COOLEY. My friend knows whenever there is a deficit in the Commodity Credit Corporation funds the matter is presented to the appropriate committee, the Appropriations Committee, and they then have to justify every item in their budget request.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. For the Commodity Credit Corporation?

Mr. COOLEY. Certainly.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That is correct, but what about the school-milk program?

Mr. COOLEY. The difference is that those commodity programs my friend referred to are specifically and definitely farm programs, but this is in addition, a city program. Every school child in America participates or can participate in this program.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. When we give to foreign countries and to the people of foreign countries, then the gentleman would rather do that than to give to American school children?

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman knows that he is making an erroneous statement.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I am asking the question.

Mr. COOLEY. No, sir; these commodities are available to the school children of America and the gentleman knows that the idea of the school lunch program originated in our committee room, and the gentleman knows that the school milk program originated in our committee room. I can think of no reason why the gentleman from Minnesota should try to bring the foreign-aid program into this discussion. It is certainly foreign to the matter under consideration. The gentleman also knows that all the members of our committee from areas not primarily engaged in dairying have been among the very best friends these programs have had. I certainly do not believe that the gentleman from Minnesota wants to charge the cost of the school lunch program, including fluid milk, and the cost of agricultural commodities which have gone into our foreign-aid program to the farmers of the country.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That is right.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman knows also that every man on that committee is intensely interested in this program and in the welfare not only of farmers but of the schoolchildren who benefit by the program.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Why does the gentleman want to single out this?

Mr. COOLEY. My position is thoroughly consistent in this House. I think the farmers of America have had to bear the burden to a large degree of our foreign-aid program, and certainly they ought not to have that burden thrown on the back of the farm program.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I would like to ask the gentleman also about the matter of financing. My understanding is that the House bill, H. R. 12, extended the school-milk program for 1 year and that in the Senate the bill, H. R. 12 was amended and when it was sent back here in conference, it was extended for 2 years. The only item in disagreement in the major bill is the question of whether it will be extended for 1 year or 2 years, and there is no disagreement in the bill today on the matter of financing the school milk program; am I not correct?

Mr. COOLEY. If I may interrupt the gentleman, I will say this for the benefit of the House. Our committee staff is making a complete analysis of the Senate bill. I understand it is a very complex and a very controversial measure. We are going to work on it just as expeditiously as circumstances will permit. With reference to the item that you mentioned, the same objectionable amendment which was put into this bill in the Senate is also in H. R. 12, but I have the hope that we can find some way to make this milk program available to summer camps and other agencies.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I think you agree with me on the matter of the financing of the milk program which is the question which the gentleman now raises. It is not an item in controversy because it is not in disagreement between the House bill, H. R. 12, which was passed last year and the Senate amendments which were adopted just the other day. So that has been taken out of the picture. Now I would like to ask the gentleman a further question.

Mr. COOLEY. But let us not leave the matter there. We are providing here for an emergency situation—\$10 million for milk and \$2 million for the brucellosis program. If we agree to extend it, we should only provide a 1-year extension instead of 2 years, and thereafter require the Department to justify all items before the Appropriations Committee and not permit the use of CCC funds in the manner that such funds are now being used.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. That is the only disagreement. But, there is no disagreement on the financing.

Mr. COOLEY. It should only be extended for 1 year and let the appropriate committees of the Congress receive and consider the recommendations of the Department and the justification for all items.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. A question, if the gentleman will permit, with regard to this enlargement of the school-milk program to the child-care centers—the gentleman could have satisfied that situation, if he was so determined that that was such an inadvisable action by simply accepting the amendments of the other body with regard to the extension of the school-milk program and the brucellosis program, and leaving the other item out.

Mr. COOLEY. Of course.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Why was that not done by the conferees?

Mr. COOLEY. It was not done for a very obvious reason.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. My understanding is that the motion was presented in the conference to strike out that particular section, and it was not agreed to by the House conferees.

Mr. COOLEY. I do not think that motion was made. The other body made the motion to recede from their amendments. This money is needed and needed now. The adoption of the amendments of the other body will involve controversial provisions which have not been deleted. I may say to my friend that even if the motion was made to delete it, it has not been deleted and it cannot be administered. Again, it is embarrassing his own Secretary of Agriculture who in his letter to me said that it cannot be administered.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I know the gentleman is concerned about not embarrassing the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. COOLEY. I do not want to embarrass him unnecessarily.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. But I still raise the question why, if the gentleman thought this was so important, did he not agree in the conference—I would like to have that brought out—and then agree to the other parts that were not agreed to in the conference.

Mr. COOLEY. Frankly, I must say to my friend that, honestly, I do not recall that that motion was made to strike out that one section. But, it might have been.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I am sure that people will recollect I made a motion in the conference committee to agree to the Senate amendment, but to strike out amendment No. 2 on page 2.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman will agree that the motion did not prevail?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. But I made the motion. The motion was not put by the chairman.

Mr. COOLEY. I was not chairman of the conference.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. POAGE. The only motion that was made and put by the chairman—and a motion is not before the committee unless it is put by the chairman—was that the Senate recede. That motion was voted on and was carried in the Senate by both the Senate and House conferees. There was but one motion that was ever submitted and that was a motion to recede from the Senate amendments.

Mr. COOLEY. Recede from all amendments.

Mr. POAGE. All amendments, and that was carried.

Mr. COOLEY. That is correct.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield again?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I would like to get the record straight. I made a motion to the House conferees that we agree to the Senate amendments on this bill with one exception, and that motion

was not put by the chairman of the House delegation.

Mr. COOLEY. Perhaps the gentleman is correct.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. Is my recollection correct that this measure was originally passed by the House of Representatives by a unanimous vote?

Mr. COOLEY. My recollection is that it was passed by the committee unanimously and passed by the House unanimously.

Mr. HALLECK. And that indicates that everybody is in favor of the school milk program and the brucellosis program.

Mr. COOLEY. Certainly.

Mr. HALLECK. The gentleman has made a statement of the kind of program he favored. Has the gentleman and his committee taken any action looking to the enactment of legislation that would provide for an extension that was in the Senate amendment?

Mr. COOLEY. A colleague of mine told me a moment ago that he had introduced a bill to take care of any eventuality which might arise. But there is a possibility that in the big farm bill that can be worked out; a plan can be worked out dealing with these summer camps and these other agencies.

Mr. HALLECK. That is what I was coming to. The provisions of the Senate amendments are contained in the big farm bill that is coming over here for action on this side?

Mr. COOLEY. I understand so.

Mr. HALLECK. Is the gentleman going to proceed with his committee to enact separate legislation to which you have referred in your statement for this continuation, or are you going to undertake to rely upon working it out in connection with the big farm bill? Of course the gentleman has just said that the latter is to be his course.

Mr. COOLEY. Yes. I say again, we are going to move just as rapidly as we can in an effort to compose our differences and clear up any complications involved.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from North Carolina has consumed 20 minutes.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN].

(Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, this question of continuing a program for 2 years that provides good, healthy milk for the schoolchildren of the United States is one that should not be mixed up in politics. These are American children. We tried, in our committee in 1954, to give Americans the benefits of this surplus milk program.

There are more than 33 million schoolchildren in the United States. About half of them in 62,000 schools are getting this surplus milk which is being paid for in large part by the Federal Government. That program is to be continued for another 2 years if there is any way

that we can enact our desire here, and the House has already spoken on this once in 1954 and again last year.

I feel that the move that we take here now to reject the conference report and agree to the Senate amendments is the better course to take rather than to get this question of milk and dairy products mixed up in the general farm bill over which there is to be a long conference. Let us pass this bill now and avoid protracted discussion in connection with this important food product.

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield briefly for a question.

Mr. BELCHER. If the big farm bill should be long delayed in the House or if for some reason it should suffer a veto, then there would be no extension of this particular program; therefore the necessity for this bill.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That program would be out unless we enact it here; and I am not a good enough prophet or crystal gazer to tell you what actually will happen to the big farm bill. We may end up without any.

Mr. BELCHER. At any rate it may be quite a while before we get it.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. It will undoubtedly be several weeks, because our conference committee has not met and probably will not meet until after we can analyze the bill in our Committee on Agriculture. I do not know what the outcome will be.

I want to take this bill out of that discussion, because it deals with a very important subject, the stabilization of our great dairy industry.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield briefly to the gentleman.

Mr. KEATING. What I want to ask the gentleman—and I am not too familiar with this situation—the effect of tying this problem into the general farm bill—

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That is what I just said, that it was not desirable to tie it into the general farm bill.

Mr. KEATING. Because that might mean that it would not then be feasible to extend this school-milk program.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman has stated it correctly.

There are 19 States in this country which are already short of money to carry on the program up to the 30th of June. Those States, for the benefit of the membership, are: California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin.

That is why this emergency money was provided in H. R. 8320 that we reported and which we passed here on February 1. That was to take care of those particular States which were running short of money and could not carry through until June 30. We allocated \$10 million to carry on that program. They may not use it all, but if they do not use it all

then it stays in the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. MORANO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. MORANO. If we follow the course suggested by the committee and compose our differences in conference on the big farm bill and the big farm bill should be vetoed, then we lose the program, do we not?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Then we lose the program. The gentleman has stated the facts.

Mr. DONOVAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. DONOVAN. To reemphasize the point made by the gentleman from Connecticut, if this conference report is adopted the school-milk program will be tied in to the controversial agriculture bill.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. DONOVAN. If the President vetoes the controversial agriculture bill it means that the school program will go out too.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That is correct.

Mr. DONOVAN. And would be ended unless we passed another school-milk bill.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Certainly. And I do not know of anyone in this Chamber or the membership of both Houses who disagrees with the idea that this program of disposing of our surplus milk and dairy products not only to the 33 million boys and girls in our public schools, but also to the men in the Army, in the Navy, and the Marine Corps—

Mr. SHORT. And the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. And the Veterans' Administration, to disabled veterans, to people on relief. I might point out that there are 2,700,000 needy people in this country who are unemployed and now receive these surplus dairy products together with other food products.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. May I say that I have been advised there are bills now pending before our committee dealing with these two programs. In the event the programs are in a bill that happens to be vetoed by the President, I can assure the House I will immediately call a meeting of our committee and report one of those bills out. It will not meet with any opposition, I know.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I thank the gentleman for that assurance, but I hope we can solve the issue here today so that the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture will not have to devote his valuable time in our committee to reporting out other legislation when we can clean up the entire matter here today by voting down this conference report and agreeing to the Senate amendments, thereby sending the bill to the White House this afternoon.

Mr. DONOVAN. In other words, the sum and substance of the whole business is we are playing a little cute politics at the expense of the schoolchildren who need milk.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I would not go that far because I do not believe any Member of this House, on either side of the aisle, would resort to political manipulation when it comes to dealing with schoolchildren, especially when it comes to the American schoolchildren, or the American boys in our Armed Forces who are scattered all over the world or with reference to people in need in this country. It may be strategy rather than political manipulation.

Mr. DONOVAN. I accept the gentleman's viewpoint in changing the word.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. Speaker, I want to give my colleagues the benefit of any ideas that I may have. Their views are laudable, they want to take care of the American boys and girls in the schools of our own country, I know.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. If I understood the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture correctly, he said that if the big farm bill bogs down and the extension for 2 years is not passed in connection with that measure, he would immediately get busy to enact the same legislation in a separate bill. If this extension is good, if the 2-year extension is good, then why not vote it today and have it over with today, then we will know the program is in effect?

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Does the gentleman want to concur in what the gentleman from Indiana said?

Mr. COOLEY. No. The gentleman from Indiana is very smart and wise. I do not say that we would enact exactly the same legislation, but we would consider the bills in our committee dealing with these two programs. I feel certain that the brucellosis program and the fluid-milk program will be reported immediately and without opposition.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Just as quickly as the wheat bill.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ARENDS. May I ask the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture where he is going to find time to do all this. I had the opportunity of reading the papers recently and I note that the gentleman is on record as to what he is going to do in the matter of a conference on the big bill. If the gentleman is going to be so busy on the big bill, he is not going to have much time to attend to matters like this which can be taken care of very adequately this afternoon. The gentleman has a terrific job ironing out the difficulties in the other bill. As I understand from the report in the press this morning, the gentleman has laid out a

plan and I am hopeful that pattern can be followed, beginning tomorrow, so that we may have the big bill back out of conference next week and have something done about it.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Will the gentleman yield me 10 additional minutes?

Mr. COOLEY. Not yet.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Then please answer the gentleman in your own time.

Mr. Speaker, the Senate Committee on Agriculture deemed it advisable to amend H. R. 8320 by including the existing provisions of law dealing with the surplus of milk to the school-lunch program, to the armed services, to the needy people in this country, to veterans' hospitals. They put them in and they did it unanimously in the Senate. They sent the bill over here and then probably on account of what we might call military strategy or some other kind of strategy, the Senate bill was disagreed to. The chairman deemed it advisable to send the bill to conference. I tried to urge on him to agree to the Senate amendments. Well, it was over 20 days ago that the bill came over here. He did not listen to me, and I did not expect him to, because he has his own plan of operation. But, we could have avoided all of this today if we had agreed to the Senate amendments, as I proposed to do, and now we can do the same thing today by voting down the conference report and take the motion I will make later urging that we agree to the Senate amendments.

The Senate did adopt another amendment which has not received very careful study over here, and that was an amendment providing for the use of fluid milk by children in nonprofit nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps and similar nonprofit institutions.

The Secretary of Agriculture has stated that it would be difficult to administer the Senate amendment from Washington. In a letter which I will put into the RECORD the Secretary of Agriculture said that if it is administered through the States, it can be made workable. In order to place some legislative intent in the debate that we are conducting here on this particular amendment, it is my purpose to point out that the programs called for in this amendment for child centers and the nonprofit groups listed in amendment No. 2 on page 2 of H. R. 8320 shall be administered through the respective States. The Secretary says in his letter that this can be worked out, and I am sure that there will not be any difficulty over that question.

The following letter from the Secretary of Agriculture dated March 19, 1956 to the Honorable JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR., clearly points out my intent and that of the Department of Agriculture that the Senate amendment above referred to will be administered by State agencies in cooperation with the Federal Government:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C. March 19, 1956.
Hon. JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR.,
House of Representatives.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MARTIN: This is in reference to our letter of February 15, 1956, to the chairman of the House Agriculture Committee concerning provisions of H. R. 8320 relating to the special school-milk program.

We again want to state our full support of legislation to extend the school-milk program through June 30, 1958, with an authorized maximum annual expenditure of \$75 million during the fiscal years 1957 and 1958. The purpose of this letter is to further clarify our letter of February 15 concerning the provision in the Senate version of the bill which would extend the program to child care centers, summer camps, and other nonprofit institutions "devoted to the care and training of underprivileged children on a public welfare or charitable basis."

As indicated in our February 15 letter, we recognize that there is room for increased milk consumption among underprivileged children. We feel that State agency participation in a program of this type is important to achieve full effectiveness and to hold down administrative costs. Therefore, if legislation providing for the continuation of the special milk program does include its extension to institutions serving underprivileged children, we sincerely hope that the legislative record will indicate that it is the desire and intention of the Congress that such an extension of the program should, so far as possible, be administered through State agencies similar to the manner in which the school-lunch, surplus food donation and special school-milk programs are most generally handled. However, we wish to emphasize that the extension of this program is of uppermost importance and that the Department will devise means of administering the program as provided in H. R. 8320.

Sincerely yours,

E. T. BENSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I think this is a very important point that the gentleman mentioned, particularly in view of the statement made by the gentleman from North Carolina. Do I understand the gentleman is saying that the Secretary himself has said that he can—although there are some administrative problems in this broadening of the program to these child centers and so forth—live with that problem and that it can be resolved and that he is not posing any objection to the adoption of that proposition at this time?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That is correct, and so stated in his letter which I have included as part of my statement.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Do I understand further that he says it is of more importance also that the matter of these two programs be extended than is the administrative difficulty that might be encountered in this one little aspect?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That is correct.

Let me reiterate or restate what I stated here a few minutes ago. There are more than 2.7 million people, some on relief, some of whom are unemployed

at the present time, who are getting the benefit of this food surplus disposal program. The State receiving the most is the State of Pennsylvania, because of the difficulties up there in the coal areas. They are getting the surplus dairy products from the Government through distribution by a State agency just like they have in every other State.

Let me point out further that every State in the Union is under the school-milk surplus disposal program. All of them have the benefit of this program. They are all eligible to receive surplus milk. Last year more than 500 million half pints of milk were distributed to the schoolchildren of this country. It is a good program. It is one that should not be interrupted as long as we have these surplus commodities on our hands in this country.

In conclusion, let me again urge that the conference report be rejected, and then vote favorably for my motion to agree to the Senate amendments to H. R. 8320.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BENNETT of Florida). The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from North Carolina yield me 5 additional minutes?

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes. I have to yield to other members of the committee.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I wanted the time so that I may yield some time to another Member.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I cannot yield to the gentleman for him to yield to somebody else.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I thank the gentleman and I reserve the 2 minutes the gentleman has yielded me.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to my distinguished friend on the committee, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD].

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, the question which we face today is indeed a very simple one. The question is whether or not the school-milk and brucellosis programs should be extended for an additional 2 years by our action today. A vote this morning for the conference report is a vote not to extend these programs for an additional 2 years. A vote to reject the conference report is a vote to extend the school-milk and brucellosis programs for 2 years. Rejection of the conference report by the House will pave the way for preferential motion immediately following the vote on the conference report to concur in the Senate amendments and thus send H. R. 8320 to the President with the extensions of these two important programs for an additional 2 years.

A vote for the adoption of the conference report by the House will send H. R. 8320 to the President without these two important extensions.

Neither rejection or adoption of the conference report will affect the emergency funds needed by the school-milk and brucellosis programs to carry them through the remainder of this fiscal year.

The parliamentary procedure of rejecting the conference report and accepting the Senate amendments is the only one available to positively insure that the school-milk and brucellosis programs are extended for fiscal years 1957 and 1958. It is important that these extensions become law as soon as possible in order for each of the 48 States to make its school-milk plans for the new school year and for each State department of agriculture to proceed with plans for its brucellosis program for the next fiscal year. I cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of the House receding from its position and accepting the Senate amendments.

The House passed H. R. 8320 unanimously February 1, 1956. This bill provided for additional funds to carry school-milk and brucellosis programs to June 30.

The Senate passed H. R. 8320 unanimously on February 8, 1956. As passed by the Senate, the bill included the additional funds plus Senate amendments to extend the school-milk and brucellosis-eradication programs and also the veterans' hospitals and Armed Forces milk programs for 2 more years—to 1958.

The conference committee at the insistence of the Democrat House managers has reported the bill back to the House with the Senate amendments stricken from the bill.

This course was insisted upon by Democrat House Members of the conference committee in spite of the fact that the House last year in H. R. 12—the general farm bill that is still pending in the Congress—approved a 1-year extension of the school-milk program and a 2-year extension of the brucellosis eradication program.

I introduced legislation early in the 2d session of the 84th Congress providing emergency funds for this fiscal year and introduced legislation early in the 1st session of the 84th Congress providing for the continuation of the school-milk and brucellosis programs for fiscal years 1957 and 1958. This bill with the Senate amendments incorporates the provisions of the legislation as it was originally introduced by me.

The school-milk program was developed by our committee as an additional and beneficial means of providing price supports on dairy products. I felt that no finer use could be made of our abundant milk supply than its increased consumption, as fluid milk, by our schoolchildren. I also felt that rather than depend solely upon the purchase and storage approach, the increased efforts should be made to move more milk directly into consumption.

The actual results under the program are more than living up to our expectations. By mid-December of 1955, more than 62,000 schools throughout the country were in the program. This was more schools than are now in the school-lunch program, which has been operating since 1946. Total fluid milk usage under the program this year is expected to be about 800 million pounds.

The Department of Agriculture has reported that, in a study covering more than 1,400 individual schools in 15

States, sales of milk under the program in October 1955 were 80 percent above sales in October 1953. This increase was over and above any increase in milk sold as a part of a complete lunch in these schools.

I feel certain that every member of the House wants this program to continue its fine contribution—both to the expansion of dairy markets and to the health of our children.

This legislation as it passed the Senate included a provision which was not in the legislation as introduced by me. The Senate has added an amendment to the bill which would extend the program to child-care centers, summer camps, and other nonprofit institutions devoted to the care and training of underprivileged children on a public welfare or charitable basis. It is my hope that this provision can be administered through State agencies similar to the manner in which the school-lunch and surplus-food donations, and special school-milk programs are currently being handled. Certainly this was the intent of the Senate when the amendment was adopted and would clearly be interpreted as the intent of the House of Representatives should we succeed in concurring in the Senate amendments here today.

It is my hope that a majority of the Members will vote against the conference report and then vote for the motion to concur in the Senate amendments. In this way not only will the emergency funds be provided, but final action will be taken to assure continuation of this program for the next 2 years.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, in view of the 2 statements that have just been made, I should like to read 2 or 3 very brief excerpts from the letter from the Department. One is this:

These State educational agencies would not have the authority to assume such program responsibilities for public and private child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, and other institutions for the care and training of children. Therefore, to develop a program that could be put into operation nationwide within a reasonable time, it would be necessary for the Department to deal directly with all such centers and institutions in the various States.

The school-milk program is still authorized as an additional measure of price support for dairy products. Therefore, we do not feel it would be practical to undertake to develop the Federal administrative organization that would be required to extend the current program to outlets other than elementary and secondary schools.

That is the statement from the Department of Agriculture in a letter signed by the Acting Secretary, Mr. E. L. Peterson, dated February 15, 1956.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That is dated February 15th?

Mr. COOLEY. That is right.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. This letter from the Secretary of Agriculture after Mr. Peterson and others made an investigation states that they can administer it through State agencies and that it will not be difficult to administer the program.

Mr. COOLEY. What is the date of the letter the gentleman has?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. March 19th.

Mr. COOLEY. To whom is it addressed?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. It is addressed to my very distinguished and able leader, Hon. JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR., who gave it to me.

Mr. COOLEY. But it did not come to the House Committee on Agriculture or to the chairman of that committee.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I am sorry that they did not send the gentleman a copy of it.

Mr. COOLEY. Does he say he can now administer it? He said to me he could not do it.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. He said "State agencies."

Mr. COOLEY. What State agencies? There are no State agencies; that is what he says here.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. He has found that there are State agencies.

Mr. COOLEY. Oh, I see, and he has so advised the minority leader, but he has not advised the chairman of the committee.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK].

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I think it is quite obvious from the proceedings here that there is probably more back of this than meets the eye. If the chairman of the committee had felt such great concern about those provisions, which he says are of minor consequence and importance in the overall picture, as the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BYRNES] pointed out, the House conferees had it well within their power to make whatever adjustment was necessary.

The issue here is simple, and let us understand it. The issue here today is, Are you going to vote to continue these vital programs or are you going to vote against continuing them? You have no assurance and can have no assurance that at some future time you will have an opportunity to vote for the 2-year extension. There is no question in my mind that the overwhelming majority of the Members of the House want to vote for the 2-year extension. Here is your chance to do it. If you believe in these programs, and I say we all believe in them, because this measure passed, I think, under unanimous consent, and went through with an almost unanimous vote in the other body, then why pass up the opportunity to vote for the 2-year extension?

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I have only 3 minutes.

Mr. COOLEY. I will give the gentleman an extra minute.

The gentleman said that the conferees could have worked this extension out in conference, but I tell my friend that is not entirely accurate because we had no such opportunity. Even if the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN] had made the motion, and it was never submitted to the conference, it could not have been considered. The chairman of the committee of conference entertained the motion to recede from the Senate amendments, and there

the matter ended, so we had no opportunity.

Mr. HALLECK. I am just a little sorry that the gentleman pressed that point because the great alacrity with which the conferees from the other body defended their position, again, I say, just points to the proposition that there is more here than meets the eye. Of course, if the conferees had gone in there, each charged with supporting the position of his own body, then there certainly would have been ample opportunity for the House conferees to take out these provisions to which they now object but which I say in the light of subsequent evidence and determination are not at all bad in this bill but on the contrary are good.

Let us understand this further thing. The people of this country like these programs. If you vote against them today we are going to do what we can to see that the people who are interested know just what has happened. Everybody considers it is a good program. The chairman considers it is a good program. Then, why fool around with it any longer? Why not vote for it today?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. I yield 1 additional minute to the gentleman. May I ask the gentleman a question. What is here involved that does not meet the eye?

Mr. HALLECK. Does the gentleman want me to answer that? Let me say just this—that the consideration of the farm bill in the other body started out with a sound measure and has resulted in the greater hodgepodge of contradictions and unworkable provisions that I have ever seen. The gentleman from North Carolina speaks of the unworkability of certain provisions of the Senate amendments. May I say that they are workable compared to some of the things put in. The chairman of the committee says, "Let us put this off today, and later on if we have to, we will do something about it." May I say advisedly at this point, the gentleman from North Carolina says frankly that he is relying on the provisions in the big bill coming over from the other body to provide for the continuation of these programs.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has again expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. HALLECK. I thank the gentleman very much. May I say to the gentleman that he is being generous today as always.

Mr. Speaker, to continue—if you rely on that, that is a long road because unless he and his conferees do a real job cleaning up that measure, as it comes from the other body, I predict it will never become a law. In other words, he promises action at a later time. I have a deep conviction that this great 2d session of the 84th Congress can wind up its work come June 30, that we can adjourn and go home and get ready to go to our conventions. I do not know whom you are going to nominate, but I think we know whom we are going to

nominate. Actually, what the chairman is suggesting is to let us put this off until some time in June. If you keep on putting off enough things until late in June, you are either going to let a lot of them fall by the wayside or we will never adjourn by June 30. Why not meet this head on and do what we ought to do? We have never had a chance to vote here for the 2-year extension. Now you do have a chance to vote for the 2-year extension. Let us prove that we are for these programs and vote down this conference report. The gentleman from Minnesota will be recognized to offer a motion to recede and concur to the Senate provisions. Then, the bill will go to the White House and the brucellosis program and the school-milk program will be continued for 2 years as it ought to be continued. In that way, we can then go on with other business that ought to be taken up.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BYRNES].

Mr. PROUTY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I yield. (Mr. PROUTY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. PROUTY. Mr. Speaker, shortly after Congress reconvened last January the President, in his message on farm legislation, recommended a 2-year extension of the school milk and brucellosis programs and an increase in the dollar authorizations.

Since that time the House has passed H. R. 8320 which increased the authorizations for the programs but only for the current fiscal year and without any provisions for extension beyond June 30.

However, the Senate on 2 recent occasions voted unanimously for a 2-year extension of the programs, together with increased funds. In taking this action the other body demonstrated a sound, forward-looking approach and one which the House might well emulate today.

For unless one believes that both programs should be discontinued at the close of the present fiscal year, and I know of no one who does, how can he logically vote against the motion of Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN, the gentleman from Minnesota. How can anyone with a serious concern for the welfare of our dairy farmers and that of American youth generally choose a program of brief duration in preference to one which offers a constructive and long-range approach? How can anyone deny the time-tested validity of the old adage that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush? How can anyone be certain that a vote against the Andresen motion will not result in a termination of the school-milk and brucellosis-control programs at the end of the current fiscal year?

One thing does seem certain to me, however. If the motion to reject the conference report is lost we shall soon find that the school-milk and brucellosis-eradication programs have become political footballs—to be kicked around at will; that we are playing politics with

the physical well-being of millions of American schoolchildren, and may have jeopardized, if not completely wrecked, the efforts of thousands of dairy farmers as well as those of State and Federal agencies in the fight against the scourge of brucellosis.

For if the provisions of H. R. 8320 which, insofar as I know, are acceptable to everyone are included in the controversial omnibus farm bill, one need not be a prophet to anticipate the great pressures which will be exercised in support of or in opposition to some of the provisions in the farm bill. In order to retain the school-milk program those who represent urban districts may find it necessary to support some features of the general farm bill which are highly objectionable to their constituents and this may be true, to a lesser degree, in the case of those who have important agricultural interests in their States.

If we are going to consider legislative proposals of such vital and far-reaching importance as H. R. 8320 on a strictly political basis, I am sure the American people will have just cause for resentment and will not hesitate to express their feelings in plain and emphatic language.

Most of us have received mail expressing serious concern at the failure of Congress to take steps which would assure a continuation of the school-milk program. We have also heard from those with responsibility for the administration of the brucellosis eradication program, pointing out the urgent need of additional funds if the program is to be continued.

Only this morning I received a telegram from the Vermont State veterinarian informing me that Federal funds for indemnity and veterinary hire will be exhausted by April 1, and that the blood-testing program will be halted notwithstanding the fact that 3,000 positive milk test herds need blood tests.

No one can deny that we are faced with an emergency situation but it is an emergency which will continue far beyond the close of the present fiscal year. If the motion to reject the conference report and a subsequent one to accede to the Senate recommendation of amendments carry, the bill will go to the White House and become law almost immediately.

Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that a simple, down-to-earth, straightforward, and openhanded approach to the problems which confront us as a nation is much more desirable and effective than political astuteness and subterfuge, however brilliantly executed.

We now have an opportunity to vote for the school-milk and brucellosis-eradication programs on the basis of proven merit alone. It is my hope that we shall take advantage of this opportunity.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately there are certain things which I think are important to all Members of the House, which for some reason or other we cannot get a very good answer to—and that is why the House conferees, particularly the Democrat House conferees, refused to accept the Senate amendments extend-

ing the school milk and the brucellosis program. They tell us the reason they did not was because the Senators came in and made a motion first. If you can conceive of anybody just automatically receding without having a good reason for doing so, there is something wrong someplace. I will tell you why they receded, if there is any question about it. All you have to do is to read the debate in the other body of March 14, when the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of the other body addressed that body and said:

Unless the Senate agrees to let the long-range program (namely the extension) be settled in the future, as a part of the consideration of the general farm bill, we shall not in my humble judgment be able to get the House to provide funds for the remainder of this fiscal year.

In other words, it was clear that there was a club over the heads of somebody some place. They said the only way they would get the emergency funds was by yielding. The Senate itself had, before this conference and by a unanimous vote, voted to exceed these 2 programs for 2 additional years. In other body only accepted the conference report because of the absence of two members who had announced themselves as being opposed to the report. If they had been present and voted the way they advised they would vote, the conference report would have been rejected in the Senate.

Mr. COOLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman agrees with me that the House conferees, finding themselves in the situation you have just described, had no opportunity to accept the Senate amendments?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I admit no such thing. I am saying the impression was given to the Senators, "Either you make this motion to recede or there will be no funds available for the period from now until June 30." That is the club that was over the heads of the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Speaker, of course, I was on the conference. Certainly no one went to that conference with a blackjack nor with a horse pistol. We went there to meet our colleagues in the other body in an effort to compose our differences. At that time I had in my possession this letter from the Department of Agriculture saying in effect that at least one of the Senate amendments could not be administered. But, before we even had an opportunity to have one motion come from the House conferees, someone made a motion on the Senate side to recede from all the Senate amendments. That motion was carried and the conference was over and the conference report you have before you was signed and is now presented to you. It has already been adopted in the Senate. The Senate has concluded its labors on this bill. All we need to do is accept this conference report and send it to the White House.

I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ABERNETHY].

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, when I introduced this bill I never dreamed it would create so much controversy.

Thirteen years ago when I first came to this body I often found myself, much too frequently I must now confess, voting with my friends on the other side of the aisle. I disagreed with quite a bit of the New Deal and some of the political maneuvering used to put it over. Later on, I found that the Republicans themselves were quite adept at playing politics; and further that they were very largely New Dealers, too. Early last year one of my good friends on the Republican side, in a personal conversation, was very critical of a speech I had made the year before. He said it was an intemperate speech. It was, and I sort of apologized for it. It was prompted by the fact that the Republicans had run out on some of their campaign promises to my farmers and on TVA. I also told him that I had made some mistakes in the past in voting with him occasionally and now that I had learned just how much politics they could play, especially by promising one thing and doing another, that he would find me leaning over backward whenever and wherever I could from thenceforth on to vote with my own side of the aisle on each and every issue. I have since pursued that course quite regularly and will continue to do so. Of course, I know there will be some exceptions. And there ought to be unless one is going to be a rubber stamp, which I am not.

I introduced this bill at the request of several midwesterners, including those who are making most of the noise today, the two gentlemen from Wisconsin who just addressed themselves to this bill. They appealed to me that they were in a serious emergency, that funds for the program were running out and that they needed some money quick. They asked me to call the Department of Agriculture about it and I did. The Department said, "It is true. We do have an emergency." An emergency for what? An emergency for 1956, not 1957 and 1958, which they now talk about. "What do we need to solve the emergency?" I asked. The answer was a \$10 million deficiency authorization. Was anything said about 1957 and 1958? No, not a word; not a word. The entire appeal was for the remainder of 1956.

The facts are that the politics which we have been charged with is on the other side of the aisle; and the facts are that last year when H. R. 12 was brought to the floor of this House these gentlemen who have made all of this noise found themselves voting against this very program. They are now exerting every effort to get off the hook. We know that and they know it.

When the roll was called on the school-milk program last year they voted "no;" and I challenge them to deny it.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ABERNETHY. Did you vote against it?—I beg the gentleman's par-

don. I do not charge the gentleman from Minnesota with voting against H. R. 12; he did vote for it. But his two complaining colleagues from Wisconsin and Mr. HALLECK did not.

Mr. COOLEY. Will the gentleman also in fairness agree that there were some other far-sighted men of vision on the other side who voted for it?

Mr. ABERNETHY. I will agree to that. There was some—a few.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ABERNETHY. No, I do not yield. Did you vote aye or no?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I did not vote against this bill.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Did you vote "aye" or "no" on the school milk bill last year?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I did not vote against the school-milk program; I voted against H. R. 12.

Mr. ABERNETHY. You voted "no"; against school milk too and you are just trying to get off the hook; you are just trying to get off the hook.

When they brought this legislation to me I tried my best to accommodate them. My State does not get anything out of it, not one dime, for school milk. Our funds are not exhausted for 1956. We do get funds for the brucellosis program; so far as school milk is concerned it does not help me, but I have been trying to help them. Now they are putting their heels on my neck. I have tried to be helpful. Now they charge me and you with trying to ruin our dairy farmers. My goodness, had I known that I was going to get into all this fuss I doubt very seriously if I would have introduced the bill. You know I just do not like to be pushed around when I am trying to help, and especially by people who never cooperate in helping other farmers.

All right; the hearings disclosed also that this was an emergency measure. Then we reported the bill from the subcommittee. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. POLK] made the motion that we report the bill and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD] seconded the motion. For what? For a piece of emergency legislation that was all. He offered no amendment for 1957 and 1958.

The bill went to the full committee and it was moved that we report it. Report what? An emergency piece of legislation, and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD] seconded my motion to report the bill. Again neither he nor any one else offered an amendment for 1957 and 1958.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ABERNETHY. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Who is the author of this bill?

Mr. ABERNETHY. I authored the bill; and when we were in the committee not a single solitary one of them offered an amendment to add 2 more years to it, not one of them, not one.

The bill was brought to the floor of the House and we considered it by unanimous consent. We rushed consideration and passage. They heaped compliments upon my head for having done

so. I have the record right here before me. I felt pretty good about it all. Here is the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in which the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN] and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD] complimented me. While I deeply appreciated it, I never dreamed they were going to return here today and take it back; I did not know they were going to take it back.

They then said, "This an emergency," Mr. Speaker. The distinguished acting Speaker also referred to it as an emergency measure and helped them along. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD] said—reading from the RECORD of the proceedings:

This bill is of an emergency nature and should be passed as soon as possible.

Did he offer an amendment? Did he offer an amendment for 1957 and 1958? Oh, no.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ABERNETHY. No. My time is short. I just read your exact words and I did not read them wrong. Did he offer an amendment? Never.

Did Mr. BYRNES offer an amendment? No.

Did Mr. ANDRESEN? No.

Did Mr. HALLECK? No.

And let me tell you something, when you find the able Mr. HALLECK—and he is an able fellow—when you find him, and the distinguished JOE MARTIN, and equally distinguished LES ARENDS sitting on the floor together armed with telegrams from the American Farm Bureau Federation, you can just put it down that Republican politics has been at work; you can just put that down. They engineered these Farm Bureau telegrams in evidence around here. One State Farm Bureau president has already admitted he did not know what this was about; said he sent the telegram because he was told to.

On January 12 the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD] introduced H. R. 8373, an emergency bill for 1956 only. Did he provide for 2 more years? Oh, no. This was emergency legislation. Then the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD]—

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ABERNETHY. No; I do not yield; I just don't have enough time.

Then the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD], a very able Member; I am not criticizing him; he introduced a bill to do just exactly the same thing. Did he ask for 2 more years? Oh, no.

Then my bill was passed and sent over to the Senate with a rush tag attached. The Senate then put in what? The Senate tacked on several amendments, one of which excited the alarming concern of the Department of Agriculture to the extent that they voluntarily sent a letter down to the Committee on Agriculture which in effect said: "Go slow." Nobody asked them for that letter, not a soul asked for it. They voluntarily sent it over the signature of the Honorable E. L. Peterson, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. He said: "We do not feel it

would be practical to undertake to develop the Federal administrative organization that would be required to extend the current program to outlets other than to elementary and secondary schools." He was speaking of the nursery homes, day care centers, summer camps, and so forth.

Oh, but when they got the politics going around, the Republicans rushed down to the Secretary and said, "we want your help. Will you not please take back what you wrote Mr. COOLEY." He then gave them, not Mr. COOLEY, another letter of a different view but he never had the courage to recall the letter he voluntarily sent to the chairman of this committee. He sent Mr. COOLEY, the Democrat, one kind of letter, a letter branding the summer camp amendment. Then he sent the Republicans another kind without notifying Mr. COOLEY, the Democrat, supporting the amendment. You know, this sort of reminds me of the Republicans' campaign promises made to farmers in 1952. Then they were for 100 percent of parity. Do you remember Ike's speech? Now, after they won the race, they are for flexibles.

But the facts are that Mr. Peterson, in effect, warned us the amendment could not be administered and wanted it out. The way to get it out is vote up the conference report.

The biggest organization among the dairymen in the United States is the National Milk Producers Federation. You have all heard of it. It has more members than any other dairy organization in the United States.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ABERNETHY. I cannot yield.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, I do not yield for a point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Indiana is making a point of order which is a preferential matter and does not take the gentleman off the floor. The gentleman would not have to yield for a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I beg the Chair's pardon. I am just a new Member, learning something every day, such as a lesson in the art of politics, so well displayed by my Republican colleagues today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Indiana will state his point of order.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, reference has been made to H. R. 12 and to the position of certain Members in respect to that bill. Is that the bill that provided a return to the high rigid support of 90 percent of parity?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman does not state a point of order. The gentleman from Indiana, the Chair believes, clearly understands that fact. The Chair does not recognize it as a point of order.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Now do you see, Mr. Speaker. Do you not see they are again, trying to get off the hook; this time by a phony point of order, just playing politics, that is all.

When we had Mr. Norton, secretary of the largest dairy organization in the

United States, before our committee a few weeks ago, this very matter was brought to his attention. I directed Mr. Norton's attention to the fact that the Senate had tacked on amendments, one of which the Secretary of Agriculture said would disturb and upset this program. What did Mr. Norton say?

He said, "I might say, Congressman," speaking to me, "from our own standpoint while we certainly were not successful, we were not in favor of tacking it on." And I said, "Of course you were not." Continuing, he said, "The Senate bill because we realize that it was an emergency measure and we were back of the bill"—Whose bill?—My bill—"100 percent." Not 99 percent, 100 percent. There you have the position of the largest dairy farmer organization in America and their position coincides with mine here today.

Now all of my Republican friends were also back of this bill "as is" but recently they have found a way to get some of them off the hook on which they were left after the vote on H. R. 12. That is right. Yes, little politics has gotten into this thing.

In introducing this bill and pressing for its passage, I was really trying to help some friends. I thought I was helping them. I never dreamed I was doing something that would stir up all of this ruckus and political maneuvering from the other side of the aisle. I will tell you this, I surely am going to look at these things closer next time because I have found that they can very easily be converted into a political mess.

When they voted on this issue over in the Senate it turned into a straight party-line vote, do not forget that, a straight party-line vote, except for one Senator on the Republican side who for very good reasons crossed over and voted with the Democrats.

To listen to my Republican friends you would think that everyone in this House who votes for this conference report is against milk for little children. Well, now, is that not ridiculous? Is it not ridiculous to say that the Members of this House are going to pursue a course that would take milk away from the little children? Is that not ridiculous? It is sort of dumb, in my opinion, to charge that the Members who vote for this conference report are against a very popular program.

When a deficiency appropriation bill is brought to this floor, no one attempts to tack onto it for next year's program or the next or the next. The same situation applies here. Let us do what we ought to do. Let us vote this thing up and stop this argument. Let us send it over to the White House and get this money out to Wisconsin and New York and these other places which need it. They need it now. They are now or soon will be out of money for this fiscal year. That is all there is to this issue, and you can be assured, regardless of what anyone says, that there will be an agricultural bill passed in this House this year, in this Congress this year, and this whole issue will be taken care of in the proper manner and in the proper form.

(Mr. ABERNETHY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the conference report.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 195, nays, 215, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 19]

YEAS—195

Abbott	Gary	Multer
Abernethy	Gathings	Murray, Ill.
Addonizio	Gentry	Natcher
Albert	Gordon	Norrell
Alexander	Granahan	O'Brien, Ill.
Andrews	Gray	O'Neill
Anfuso	Green, Pa.	Passman
Ashmore	Gregory	Patman
Aspinall	Griffiths	Perkins
Barden	Hagen	Pfost
Barrett	Hailey	Pilcher
Bass, Tenn.	Hardy	Poage
Bell	Harris	Polk
Bennett, Fla.	Harrison, Va.	Powell
Blatnik	Hays, Ark.	Preston
Blitch	Hays, Ohio	Price
Bolling	Hayworth	Priest
Bonner	Healey	Quigley
Bowler	Hébert	Rabaut
Brooks, La.	Herlong	Rains
Brooks, Tex.	Hollifield	Richards
Brown, Ga.	Holland	Riley
Buckley	Holtzman	Roberts
Burleson	Holtzleman	Robeson, Va.
Burnside	Hull	Rodino
Byrd	Ikard	Rogers, Colo.
Byrne, Pa.	Jarman	Rogers, Fla.
Carlyle	Jennings	Rogers, Tex.
Carnahan	Johnson, Wis.	Rooney
Ceiler	Jones, Ala.	Roosevelt
Chatham	Jones, Mo.	Rutherford
Chelf	Jones, N. C.	Selden
Christopher	Karsten	Sheppard
Chudoff	Kee	Shuford
Colmer	Kelley, Pa.	Sieminski
Cooley	Kelly, N. Y.	Sikes
Davidson	Keogh	Sisk
Davis, Ga.	Kilday	Smith, Miss.
Dawson, Ill.	Kilgore	Smith, Va.
Deane	King, Calif.	Spence
Delaney	Kirwan	Staggers
Dempsey	Klein	Steed
Dies	Kluczynski	Sullivan
Dingell	Knutson	Teague, Tex.
Dollinger	Landrum	Thomas
Dorn, S. C.	Lanham	Thompson, La.
Dowdy	Lankford	Thompson, N. J.
Doyle	Lesinski	Thompson, Tex.
Durham	McCarthy	Thornberry
Edmondson	McCormack	Trimble
Elliott	McDowell	Tuck
Engle	McMillan	Tumulty
Evins	Macdonald	Udall
Fallon	Machrowicz	Vanik
Fascell	Madden	Vinson
Feighan	Magnuson	Watts
Fisher	Mahon	Whitten
Flood	Marshall	Wickersham
Flynt	Matthews	Wier
Forand	Metcalf	Williams, Miss.
Forrester	Miller, Calif.	Willis
Fountain	Mills	Winstead
Frazier	Morrison	Wright
Friedel	Moss	Zablocki
Garmatz	Moulder	Zelenko

NAYS—215

Adair	Bass, N. H.	Bow
Alger	Bates	Boyle
Allen, Calif.	Beamer	Bray
Allen, Ill.	Becker	Brown, Ohio
Andersen,	Belcher	Brownson
H. Carl	Bennett, Mich.	Broyhill
Andersen,	Bentley	Budge
August H.	Berry	Burdick
Arends	Betts	Bush
Ashley	Boland	Byrnes, Wis.
Auchincloss	Bolton,	Carrigg
Avery	Frances P.	Cederberg
Ayres	Bolton,	Chase
Baker	Oliver P.	Chenoweth
Baldwin	Bosch	Chiferfield

Church	Hyde	Radwan
Clark	Jackson	Ray
Clevenger	James	Reece, Tenn.
Cole	Jenkins	Reed
Coon	Jensen	Rees, Kans.
Cooper	Johansen	Reuss
Corbett	Johnson, Calif.	Rhodes, Ariz.
Cramer	Jonas	Rhodes, Pa.
Cretella	Judd	Riehlman
Crumpacker	Kean	Robison, Ky.
Cunningham	Kearney	Rogers, Mass.
Curtis, Mass.	Kearns	Sadlak
Curtis, Mo.	Keating	St. George
Dague	Kilburn	Saylor
Davis, Wis.	King, Pa.	Schenck
Dawson, Utah	Knox	Scherer
Denton	Krueger	Schwengel
Derounian	Laird	Scott
Devereux	Lane	Scrivner
Dixon	Latham	Scudder
Dodd	LeCompte	Seely-Brown
Dolliver	Lipscomb	Sheehan
Dondero	Lovre	Short
Donohue	McConnell	Siler
Donovan	McCulloch	Simpson, Ill.
Dorn, N. Y.	McDonough	Simpson, Pa.
Ellsworth	McGregor	Smith, Kans.
Fenton	McIntire	Smith, Wis.
Fernandez	McVey	Springer
Flino	Mack, Ill.	Taber
Fjare	Mack, Wash.	Talle
Fogarty	Mailliard	Teague, Calif.
Ford	Martin	Thompson,
Frelinghuysen	Mason	Mich.
Fulton	Meader	Thomson, Wyo.
Gavin	Merrow	Utt
George	Miller, Md.	Van Pelt
Green, Oreg.	Miller, Nebr.	Van Zandt
Gross	Miller, N. Y.	Velde
Gubser	Minshall	Vorys
Hale	Morano	Vursell
Halleck	Mumma	Wainwright
Hébert	Murray, Tenn.	Weaver
Harden	Nelson	Westland
Harvey	Nicholson	Wharton
Henderson	Norblad	Widnall
Heseltun	O'Brien, N. Y.	Wigglesworth
Hess	O'Hara, Ill.	Williams, N. J.
Hiestand	O'Hara, Minn.	Williams, N. Y.
Hill	O'Konski	Wilson, Calif.
Hillings	Osmer	Wilson, Ind.
Hinshaw	Ostertag	Withrow
Hoeven	Patterson	Wolcott
Hoffman, Ill.	Pelly	Wolverton
Hoffman, Mich.	Philbin	Yates
Holmes	Phillips	Young
Hope	Pillion	Younger
Horan	Poff	
Hosmer	Prouty	

NOT VOTING—23

Bailey	Diggs	Mollohan
Baumhart	Eberhart	Morgan
Boggs	Gamble	Rivers
Boykin	Grant	Shelley
Campfield	Gwinn	Taylor
Cannon	Harrison, Nebr.	Tollefson
Coudert	Holt	Walter
Davis, Tenn.	Long	

So the conference report was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Boggs for, with Mr. Canfield against.
Mr. Bailey for, with Mr. Coudert against.
Mr. Mollohan for, with Mr. Taylor against.
Mr. Boykin for, with Mr. Baumhart against.
Mr. Rivers for, with Mr. Davis of Tennessee against.

Mr. Walter for, with Mr. Gamble against.
Mr. Cannon for, with Mr. Gwinn against.
Mr. Morgan for, with Mr. Holt against.
Mr. Shelley for, with Mr. Tollefson against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Grant with Mr. Harrison of Nebraska.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon changed her vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. BOYLE changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. FINO changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. DENTON changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 8, after "\$60,000,000," insert "and for each of the two fiscal years in the period beginning July 1, 1956, and ending June 30, 1958, not to exceed \$75,000,000."

Page 2, line 1, after "in" insert "(1)"

Page 2, line 2, after "under" insert "; and (2) such nonprofit nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions as are devoted to the care and training of underprivileged children on a public welfare or charitable basis."

Page 2, line 8, after "1956," insert "and \$20,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1957 and 1958."

Page 3, after line 2, insert:

"SEC. 3. The first sentence of subsection (a) and the first sentence of subsection (b) of section 202 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, are amended by striking out '1956' and inserting in lieu thereof '1958'."

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recede and concur.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendments to H. R. 8320 and concur therein.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Minnesota is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back my time and move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken and there were—yeas, 406, nays 0, not voting 27, as follows:

[Roll No. 20]

YEAS—406

Abbott	Bolton,	Cooley
Abernethy	Frances P.	Coon
Adair	Bolton,	Cooper
Addonizio	Oliver P.	Corbett
Albert	Bonner	Cramer
Alexander	Bosch	Cretella
Alger	Bow	Crumpacker
Allen, Calif.	Bowler	Cunningham
Allen, Ill.	Boyle	Curtis, Mass.
Andersen,	Bray	Curtis, Mo.
H. Carl	Brooks, La.	Dague
Andersen,	Brooks, Tex.	Davidson
August H.	Brown, Ga.	Davis, Ga.
Andrews	Brown, Ohio	Davis, Wis.
Anfuso	Brownson	Dawson, Ill.
Arends	Broyhill	Dawson, Utah
Ashley	Buckley	Deane
Ashmore	Budge	Delaney
Aspinall	Burdick	Dempsey
Auchincloss	Burleson	Denton
Avery	Burnside	Derounian
Ayres	Bush	Devereux
Baker	Byrd	Dies
Baldwin	Byrne, Pa.	Dingell
Barden	Byrnes, Wis.	Dixon
Barrett	Carlyle	Dodd
Bass, N. H.	Carnahan	Dollinger
Bass, Tenn.	Carrigg	Dolliver
Bates	Cederberg	Dondero
Beamer	Celler	Donohue
Becker	Chase	Donovan
Belcher	Chatham	Dorn, N. Y.
Bell	Chelf	Dorn, S. C.
Bennett, Fla.	Chenoweth	Dowdy
Bennett, Mich.	Chiferfield	Doyle
Bentley	Christopher	Edmondson
Berry	Chudoff	Elliott
Betts	Chudoff	Ellsworth
Boland	Clark	Engle
Bolton,	Clevenger	Evins
Frances P.	Cole	Fallon
Bolton,	Colmer	Fascell
Oliver P.		
Bosch		

Felghan	King, Pa.	Rhodes, Ariz.
Fenton	Kirwan	Rhodes, Pa.
Fernandez	Klein	Richards
Fino	Kluczynski	Riehlman
Fisher	Knox	Riley
Fjare	Krueger	Roberts
Flood	Laird	Robeson, Va.
Flynt	Landrum	Robson, Ky.
Fogarty	Lane	Rodlno
Forand	Lanham	Rogers, Colo.
Ford	Lankford	Rogers, Fla.
Forrester	Latham	Rogers, Mass.
Fountain	LeCompte	Rogers, Tex.
Frazier	Lesinski	Rooney
Frelinghuysen	Lipscomb	Roosevelt
Friedel	Long	Sadlak
Fulton	Love	St. George
Garmatz	McCarthy	Saylor
Gary	McConnell	Schenck
Gathings	McCormack	Scherer
Gavin	McCulloch	Schwengel
Gentry	McDonough	Scott
George	McDowell	Scrivner
Gordon	McGregor	Scudder
Granahan	McIntire	Seely-Brown
Gray	McMillan	Selden
Green, Oreg.	McVey	Sheehan
Green, Pa.	Macdonald	Sheppard
Gregory	Machrowicz	Short
Griffiths	Mack, Ill.	Shuford
Gross	Mack, Wash.	Sieminski
Gubser	Madden	Sikes
Hagen	Magnuson	Siler
Hale	Mahon	Simpson, Ill.
Haley	Mailliard	Simpson, Pa.
Halleck	Marshall	Sisk
Hand	Martin	Smith, Kans.
Harden	Mason	Smith, Miss.
Hardy	Matthews	Smith, Va.
Harris	Meader	Smith, Wis.
Harrison, Va.	Merrrow	Spence
Harvey	Metcalf	Springer
Hays, Ark.	Miller, Calif.	Staggers
Hays, Ohio	Miller, Md.	Steed
Hayworth	Miller, Nebr.	Sullivan
Healey	Miller, N. Y.	Taber
Hébert	Mills	Talle
Henderson	Minshall	Teague, Calif.
Herlong	Morano	Teague, Tex.
Heseltan	Morrison	Thomas
Hess	Moss	Thompson, La.
Hlestand	Moulder	Thompson,
Hill	Multer	Mich.
Hillings	Mumma	Thompson, N. J.
Hinshaw	Murray, Ill.	Thompson, Tex.
Hoeyen	Murray, Tenn.	Thomson, Wyo.
Hoffman, Ill.	Natcher	Thornberry
Hoffman, Mich.	Nelson	Trimble
Holland	Nicholson	Tuck
Holmes	Norblad	Tumulty
Holtzman	O'Brien, Ill.	Udall
Hope	O'Brien, N. Y.	Utt
Horan	O'Hara, Ill.	Vanlk
Hosmer	O'Hara, Minn.	Van Pelt
Huddleston	O'Konski	Van Zandt
Hull	O'Neill	Velde
Hyde	Osmers	Vinson
Ikard	Ostertag	Vorrs
Jackson	Patman	Vursell
James	Patterson	Wainwright
Jarman	Pelly	Watts
Jenkins	Perkins	Weaver
Jennings	Pfost	Westland
Jensen	Phillbin	Wharton
Johansen	Phillips	Whitten
Johnson, Calif.	Pilcher	Wickersham
Johnson, Wis.	Pillion	Widnall
Jonas	Poage	Wier
Jones, Ala.	Poff	Wigglesworth
Jones, Mo.	Polk	Williams, Miss.
Jones, N. C.	Powell	Williams, N. J.
Judd	Preston	Williams, N. Y.
Karsten	Price	Willis
Kean	Priest	Wilson, Calif.
Kearney	Prouty	Wilson, Ind.
Kearns	Quigley	Winstead
Keating	Rabaut	Withrow
Kee	Radwan	Wolcott
Kelley, Pa.	Rains	Wolverton
Kelly, N. Y.	Ray	Wright
Keogh	Reece, Tenn.	Yates
Kilburn	Reed, N. Y.	Young
Kilday	Rees, Kans.	Younger
Kilgore	Reuss	Zablocki
King, Calif.		Zelenko

NOT VOTING—27

Bailey	Durham	Mollohan
Baumhart	Eberharter	Morgan
Boggs	Gamble	Norrell
Boykin	Grant	Rivers
Canfield	Gwinn	Rutherford
Cannon	Harrison, Nebr.	Shelley
Coudert	Hollfield	Taylor
Davis, Tenn.	Holt	Tollefson
Diggs	Knutson	Walter

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Boggs with Mr. Canfield.
Mr. Bailey with Mr. Coudert.
Mr. Mollohan with Mr. Gwinn.
Mr. Boykin with Mr. Taylor.
Mr. Rivers with Mr. Harrison of Nebraska.
Mr. Walter with Mr. Holt.
Mr. Cannon with Mr. Gamble.
Mr. Davis of Tennessee with Mr. Tollefson.
Mr. Durham with Mr. Baumhart.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs may sit during general debate this afternoon while the House is in session.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

BRIG. GEN. EDWIN B. HOWARD

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 422 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 1272) to authorize the appointment in a civilian position in the Department of Justice of Brig. Gen. Edwin B. Howard, United States Army, retired, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN] and pending that I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution provides for the consideration of a bill which authorizes the appointment of a retired brigadier general of the United States Army, Edwin B. Howard, as a civilian employee in the Department of Justice. This is a special action which is necessary in view of the existing law prohibiting the employment of retired Army officers except under certain circumstances. General Howard has been occupying this position on a per diem basis for several months. He has performed a splendid service that has been, of course, in the interest of our country. Mr. Speaker, under the terms of this bill the general could be hired for this

specific job in the Immigration Service. He not only has demonstrated his ability to perform this service, but a thing which appeals to some of us is the fact that the Government would be saved a considerable amount of money by utilizing the services of this retired Army officer. In fact, if it were filled by any other person, it would cost some \$12,000 to \$15,000. In view of the fact that the general draws a retirement pay of some \$8,000 plus, the Government would get the services of the general in this particular job for a little better than \$2,000 a year. I think the resolution should be agreed to and the bill should be enacted into law.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I know of no objection to the rule on this side and yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MAJ. GEN. FRANK H. PARTRIDGE, UNITED STATES ARMY, RETIRED

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up the resolution (H. Res. 432) to authorize the appointment in a civilian position in the Department of Justice of Maj. Gen. Frank H. Partridge, United States Army, retired, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 1272) to authorize the appointment in a civilian position in the Department of Justice of Maj. Gen. Frank H. Partridge, United States Army, retired, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I make the usual allocation of one-half hour to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. Speaker, the remarks that I made a few moments ago with reference to House Resolution 422 apply to this resolution. It is in the same category except it would authorize the appointment, under similar conditions, of Maj. Gen. Frank H. Partridge, United States Army, retired.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I reserve my time, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 1271) to authorize the appointment in a civilian position in the Department of Justice of Brig. Gen. Edwin B. Howard, United States Army, retired, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 1271), with Mr. MACK of Illinois in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON].

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this bill is to authorize the appointment of Brig. Gen. E. V. Howard, United States Army, retired, to a civilian position in the Department of Justice. The position is Assistant Commissioner in charge of the field inspections and Security Division of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The provisions of the dual-employment statute of 1894 prevent General Howard from being employed in a civilian capacity by the Federal Government because he is a retired officer. This law forbids any retired officer of the Regular service from being appointed to a Federal position if his retired pay amounts to \$2,500 annually.

In 1954 General Howard was hired as a consultant at \$50 per day. It was subsequently determined that he should have been paid \$45.36 per day and that he had been overpaid in the amount of \$483.05. He repaid this amount to the Government. But it should be noted that General Howard was not at fault in this matter. He had nothing to do with determining his rate of pay.

At the time of General Howard's employment the rate of illegal entrants into this country was approximately 3,000 per day. During the period of his service, the daily rate of illegal entrants was reduced from 3,000 per day to 200 per day. Since no legislation had been passed to enable General Howard to accept an appointment to the position, his services as a consultant were terminated after approximately 1 year.

Since that time a career civil-service employee in the Immigration and Naturalization Service has performed these duties. However, this is a schedule C position, and in order for a career civil-service employee to receive the appointment, he would be required to surrender his civil-service status. As a conse-

quence, this career employee, who does not want the appointment, has been occupying the position in an acting capacity but with the lesser salary authorized for his civil-service status.

The Commissioner of Naturalization stated that he could not now find any civil-service employee who is qualified for this position, nor has he received any application, verbally or otherwise, from any present civil-service employee of the Immigration and Naturalization Service who desires to be considered for this appointment.

It is doubtful if any fully qualified civil-service employee in another agency of the Government could be found for this position, and it is fair to assume that if such qualified persons could be found that they would not be willing to surrender their civil-service status in order to be appointed to this schedule C position.

It is expected that in the future there will be career civilians in the Department of Justice who will be qualified for this position, and who would be willing to accept it. But this would occur after such persons have qualified for civil-service retirement and not before.

There is ample precedent for the passage of this bill. It has been done in the case of Gen. George C. Marshall; Lieutenant General Erskine, a Marine Corps general; Col. Leland Hewitt, a retired Army officer, and many others.

It is pertinent to note that legislation of this character is not necessary when the appointee must be confirmed by the Senate, or when the officer in question has been retired for disability as a result of wounds received in combat with an enemy of the United States. This is precisely the situation concerning General Swing, who is the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. His appointment required Senate confirmation, and, in addition, he was retired for disability from combat wounds. But General Howard retired on length of service, rather than on disability, making this legislation necessary.

In order that this question be kept in proper perspective, it should be noted that Congress has previously provided a statutory exemption for retired officers from the dual-employment statute of 1894 for the following:

First. The Director and Deputy Director and other officials of the Bureau of the Budget.

Second. All boards and consultants hired under the Mutual Security Act of 1954.

Third. Fifteen retired officers by the Central Intelligence Agency.

Fourth. Twenty-five retired officers by the Federal Civil Defense Administration.

Fifth. Any number of retired officers by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

Sixth. Any number of retired officers by the Chief of Army Engineers where such employees are employed on rivers and harbors improvement.

Seventh. Any number of retired officers by the Selective Service System.

Eighth. Any number of retired officers by the Veterans' Administration.

Finally, it should be noted that if General Howard is permitted to accept this appointment with the Federal Government, he will not be allowed to draw both his retired pay and the pay of the civilian position. His retired pay is \$8,765 per year. The salary of the civilian position is \$11,610 per year, or \$2,905 per year more than his retired pay.

So the net effect of the passage of this bill would be to permit the Government to utilize the services of an able retired officer, on a full-time basis, who has already proved his worth in the position, for a net increase in Federal expenditures of \$2,905 per year.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I want to say to the distinguished chairman of the House Armed Services Committee that when I listened to the testimony given to the committee on this matter I was very much impressed with the magnificent work that is being done now in closing up the portals of this country to illegal immigration. We need a man with the ability this general has to fill this job, and he fills it well, so we will stop this illegal immigration that has been flooding this country, particularly from the Southwest.

I certainly hope we will pass this bill and give this man the opportunity to give his talents to the United States Government in this activity.

Mr. VINSON. I thank my colleague. Mr. MORANO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MORANO. Does this proposal mean that this general can work only at that specific job, or will he be permitted to be transferred to other agencies?

Mr. VINSON. He will be in the Department of Justice. His position will be Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Field Inspection and Security Division of the Immigration and Naturalization Service; and that is the only position that he will be authorized to hold.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. NICHOLSON. I wish to ask the chairman of the committee a question about the employment of these generals. There recently was an article in the newspapers to the effect that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare were going to use these generals as teachers in schools. Would they be in this same category? Or would we have to pass special legislation?

Mr. VINSON. This has no reference to teaching school. We would have to pass special legislation unless 1 of 3 things happened: One, that he had been retired for battle wounds; two, that he had been confirmed by the Senate. In those two instances a retired officer does not fall within the purview of the Dual Employment Act. If he has been retired for battle wounds he can hold a dual job. But if he is retired on account of service

Ever since the end of the First World War, the nations of Europe, great and small, have been living dangerously. Some of them survived; some were overwhelmed. But the danger has always persisted, until today it is once again at a point of historical climax.

Paradoxically and contrary to previous European history, it has suddenly reached this climax through soft words rather than harsh. That is the essence of the danger. That is the novelty of the danger. That is the danger of the danger.

Will we of the West be able to muster the combination of universally acceptable moral position, the diplomatic effectiveness, the economic coherence, the military deterrence, and the human communication, to present ourselves as the true citadel of right to those millions whose frontier begins just a few hundred yards from where I am speaking in such a way that they will derive hope in what could appear to be a hopeless situation, strength in what is daily an exhausting life, and faith when all around them the forces of godless evil appear smilingly triumphant?

These may be big words, but they are not rhetoric.

Furthermore, and most important, close to 100 percent, if not 100 percent, of the responsibility rests on us here in the free world. This is not one of those situations when we can or should look to the other fellow to meet us halfway. He is a slave—and we are free. Through the discharge of our responsibility, he will be free again—or we will join him as a slave.

Brotherhood by Air

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. ALBERT P. MORANO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 21, 1956

Mr. MORANO. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include the text of an advertisement which appear in the Pittsburgh Courier in connection with Brotherhood Week which was observed from February 19 to 26. Sponsored by Pan American Airways, the advertisement points up the contributions of low-cost tourist air travel to promotion of brotherhood throughout the world:

An airline seeking larger markets through lowered costs and better services does its part, too, in furthering the objectives of Brotherhood Week—the Unity of Mankind. There are many implications behind the prosaic words, "Tourist rate." The cheaper fares mean that hundreds of thousands more Americans can afford to go overseas and of these how many—1 out of 50, 1 out of 10, 1 out of 5?—will make a friend abroad.

A firsthand look at the customs and problems of our fellowmen in foreign lands does more than anything to bring about that sympathetic understanding without which international amity cannot thrive. And so Pan American World Airways, which has done more than any other airline to make its far-flung routes available to the average man, helps to achieve the great ideal, to enliven the efforts to make all mankind brothers.

Out of one friend will grow many. In time, and with the opportunity to foster it, there will grow a solid bond of friendship across the seas. By winging swiftly overseas the thousands anxious to see and to understand, by giving more and more Americans the chance to make a friend abroad, Pan American brings people closer together, and nations closer together.

Special School Milk and Brucellosis Eradication

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DEWEY SHORT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 21, 1956

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, the complex and difficult farm problem that confronts our Nation will be solved not by emotional appeals or by hungry politicians eager to get votes by waving a magic wand, but by sticking close to the hard, stubborn facts of life.

All of us know that the value of dairy-ing and dairy products is the biggest branch of agriculture and in fact, the greatest industry in our country. Dairy-ing is bigger than United States Steel or Standard Oil or any other single industry.

We are now called upon to vote as to whether or not we shall extend for 2 years the program relating to the special school milk and brucellosis eradication, and for the use of dairy products—milk, butter, and cheese—in veterans hospitals and by the members of our Armed Forces.

I welcome the opportunity to vote for the 2-year extension of all these programs, not merely because I represent a great dairy district, but I think it is in the interest of all the farmers and citizens of our entire Nation.

While the vote may be close, I am confident that these worthy programs will be continued and with the help of Democrats who place the welfare of country above party, I believe we will win this fight. Under permission granted me, I include an important notice from Hon. LESLIE ARENDS, the Republican whip of the House of Representatives, and various telegrams and letters—only a few of the many that I have received—from my constituents whom I have the honor to represent.

Mr. Speaker, we should, by all means, pass this bill to give 33 million school-children in the United States—in 62,000 schools, the nourishment they need and to eradicate the brucellosis disease, in order to bring production and consumption of dairy products into better balance, and to insure our dairy farmers a fair return for their hard and strenuous labors. It will also take care of the millions of our schoolchildren, veterans in our veterans hospitals, and the men and women serving in all branches of our armed services all over the world.

The material referred to follows:

IMPORTANT NOTICE

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., March 19, 1956.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: It is planned that the conference report on H. R. 8320, relating to the special school-milk and brucellosis-eradication programs be called up for consideration early in the session on Tuesday, March 20.

The conference report eliminates provisions for the extensions of these programs beyond June 30, 1956, when they will otherwise expire.

If we can defeat the conference report the House will then be in a position to accept the Senate amendments, which provide for a 2-year extension of these programs, and also the veterans' hospital and Armed Forces milk program.

A rollcall will be asked for on the conference report.

It is hoped that every Republican will vote against the conference report and then vote for the motion to concur in the Senate amendment. The bill will then be complete to go to the White House.

Sincerely yours,

LES ARENDS,
Republican Whip.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., March 17, 1956.

Congressman DEWEY SHORT,
Care House of Representatives:

Greene County, your largest milk producing county, asks your support of bill H. R. 8320 for the extension of milk for school lunch and brucellosis program for 2 years instead of 90 days.

GREENE COUNTY FARM BUREAU,
C. F. SWAN, Legislative Chairman.

OSCEOLA, MO., March 21, 1956.

DEWEY SHORT,
Congressman, Seventh District,
Washington, D. C.:

I urge support bill H. R. 8320 Senate version for 2 years in addition to the 90 days.

Mrs. ROBERT C. SMITH,
Legislative chairman, St. Clair County
Farm Bureau.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., March 18, 1956.

HON. DEWEY SHORT,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.:

Request your support of bill H. R. 8320 extension for 2 years instead of 90 days.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. UNDERWOOD,
Legislative committee, Greene County
Farm Bureau.

CARTHAGE, MO., March 19, 1956.

HON. DEWEY SHORT,
Member of Congress,
Seventh Missouri District,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.:

Jasper County Farm Bureau urge you support Senate version for 2 years in addition to 90 days on brucellosis and milk for school lunch.

J. L. BENSCHOTER,
National Affairs Chairman,
Jasper County Farm Bureau.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., March 16, 1956.

HON. DEWEY SHORT,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Earnestly urge you give support to Senate version of brucellosis and milk for school lunch program, providing for an extension of 90 days and an additional 2 years of both programs. This is highly important to Missouri farmers.

H. E. SLUSHER,
President, Missouri Farm
Bureau Federation.

DADEVILLE, MO., March 19, 1956.

The Honorable DEWEY SHORT,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The Dade County Farm Bureau hopes you will see fit to use your influence in getting the 2-year extension on the school milk program through this session of Congress.

Thank you in advance.

Very truly yours,
E. L. SHORT,
Chairman of Legislative Board,
Dade County Farm Bureau.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

SENATORS WITH RESIDENCES IN WASHINGTON

OFFICE ADDRESS: Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

[Streets northwest unless otherwise stated]

Vice President, Richard Nixon

Aiken, George D., *Vt.*-----Carroll Arms.
Allott, Gordon, *Colo.*-----
Anderson, Clinton P., *N. Mex.*-----6 Wesley Circle.

Barkley, Alben W., *Ky.*-----
Barrett, Frank A., *Wyo.*-----The Woodner.
Beall, J. Glenn, *Md.*-----
Bender, George H., *Ohio*-----120 Schotts
Court NE.

Bennett, Wallace F., *Utah*-----
Bible, Alan, *Nev.*-----
Bricker, John W., *Ohio*-----The Mayflower.
Bridges, Styles, *N. H.*-----
Bush, Prescott, *Conn.*-----
Butler, John Marshall, *Md.*-----
Byrd, Harry Flood, *Va.*-----The Shoreham.
Capehart, Homer E., *Ind.*-----The Westchester.
Carlson, Frank, *Kans.*-----Sheraton-Park
Case, Clifford P., *N. J.*-----
Case, Francis, *S. Dak.*-----4635 Mass. Ave.
Chavez, Dennis, *N. Mex.*-----3327 Cleveland
Ave.

Clements, Earle C., *Ky.*-----The Congressional
Cotton, Norris, *N. H.*-----
Curtis, Carl T., *Nebr.*-----

Daniel, Price, *Tex.*-----
Dirksen, Everett M., *Ill.*-----
Douglas, Paul H., *Ill.*-----
Duff, James H., *Pa.*-----
Dworshak, Henry C., *Idaho*-----

Eastland, James O., *Miss.*-----5101 Macomb St.
Ellender, Allen J., *La.*-----
Ervin, Samuel J., Jr., *N. C.*-----
Flanders, Ralph E., *Vt.*-----
Frear, J. Allen, Jr., *Del.*-----
Fulbright, J. William, *Ark.*-----
George, Walter F., *Ga.*-----The Mayflower.
Goldwater, Barry M., *Ariz.*-----
Gore, Albert, *Tenn.*-----
Green, Theodore Francis, *R. I.*-----University Club.

Hayden, Carl, *Ariz.*-----
Hennings, Thomas C., Jr., *Mo.*-----

Hickenlooper, Bourke B., *Iowa.*-----5511 Cedar Park-
way, Chevy Chase,
Md.

Hill, Lister, *Ala.*-----
Holland, Spessard L., *Fla.*-----Sheraton-Park
Hruska, Roman L., *Nebr.*-----
Humphrey, Hubert H., *Minn.*-----

Ives, Irving M., *N. Y.*-----
Jackson, Henry M., *Wash.*-----
Jenner, William E., *Ind.*-----
Johnson, Lyndon B., *Tex.*-----
Johnston, Olin D., *S. C.*-----

Kefauver, Estes, *Tenn.*-----4848 Upton St.
Kennedy, John F., *Mass.*-----
Kerr, Robert S., *Okl.*-----
Knowland, William F., *Calif.*-----

Kuchel, Thomas H., *Calif.*-----
Laird, William R., III, *W. Va.*-----
Langer, William, *N. Dak.*-----2101 Conn. Ave.
Lehman, Herbert H., *N. Y.*-----Sheraton-Park
Long, Russell B., *La.*-----

McCarthy, Joseph R., *Wis.*-----
McClellan, John L., *Ark.*-----
McNamara, Pat, *Mich.*-----
Magnuson, Warren G., *Wash.*-----The Shoreham.

Malone, George W., *Nev.*-----The Mayflower.
Mansfield, Mike, *Mont.*-----
Martin, Edward, *Pa.*-----
Martin, Thos. E., *Iowa*-----4545 Conn. Ave.
Millikin, Eugene D., *Colo.*-----
Monroney, A. S., *Mike, Okla.*-----

Morse, Wayne, *Oreg.*-----5020 Lowell St.
Mundt, Karl E., *S. Dak.*-----122 Schotts
Court NE.

Murray, James E., *Mont.*-----The Shoreham.
Neely, Matthew M., *W. Va.*-----
Neuberger, Richard L., *Oreg.*-----

O'Mahoney, Joseph C., *Wyo.*-----Sheraton-Park

Pastore, John O., *R. I.*-----
Payne, Frederick G., *Maine*-----
Potter, Charles E., *Mich.*-----
Purtell, William A., *Conn.*-----

Robertson, A. Willis, *Va.*-----
Russell, Richard B., *Ga.*-----
Saltonstall, Leverett, *Mass.*-----2320 Tracy Pl.
Schoeppel, Andrew F., *Kans.*-----

Scott, W. Kerr, *N. C.*-----
Smathers, George A., *Fla.*-----
Smith, H. Alexander, *N. J.*-----Sheraton-Park
Smith, Margaret Chase, *(Mrs.), Maine.*-----

Sparkman, John J., *Ala.*-----4928 Indian Lane
Stennis, John, *Miss.*-----
Symington, Stuart, *Mo.*-----

Thurmond, Strom, *S. C.*-----
Thye, Edward J., *Minn.*-----

Watkins, Arthur V., *Utah*-----
Welker, Herman, *Idaho*-----4323 Tilden St.
Wiley, Alexander, *Wis.*-----2122 Mass. Ave.
Williams, John J., *Del.*-----

Young, Milton R., *N. Dak.*-----Quebec House So.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE

Secretary—Felton M. Johnston.
Chief Clerk—Emery L. Frazier.
Sergeant at Arms—Joseph C. Duke.
Secretary for the Majority—Robert G. Baker.
Secretary for the Minority—J. Mark Trice.
Chaplain—Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

Messrs. Ellender (chairman), Johnston of South Carolina, Holland, Anderson, Eastland, Clements, Humphrey, Scott, Aiken, Young, Thye, Hickenlooper, Mundt, Williams, and Schoeppel.

Committee on Appropriations

Messrs. Hayden (chairman), Russell, Chavez, Ellender, HIN, McClellan, Robertson, Magnuson, Holland, Stennis, Clements, Bridges, Saltonstall, Young, Knowland, Thye, McCarthy, Mundt, Mrs. Smith of Maine, Messrs. Dworshak, Dirksen, and Potter.

Committee on Armed Services

Messrs. Russell (chairman), Byrd, Johnson of Texas, Kefauver, Stennis, Symington, Jackson, Ervin, Saltonstall, Bridges, Flanders, Mrs. Smith of Maine, Messrs. Case of South Dakota, Duff, and Welker.

Committee on Banking and Currency

Messrs. Fulbright (chairman), Robertson, Sparkman, Frear, Douglas, Lehman, Monroney, Morse, Capehart, Bricker, Ives, Bennett, Bush, Beall, and Payne.

Committee on the District of Columbia

Messrs. Neely (chairman), Bible, McNamara, Morse, Frear, Beall, Hruska, Case of New Jersey, and Allott.

Committee on Finance

Messrs. Byrd (chairman), George, Kerr, Frear, Long, Smathers, Johnson of Texas, Barkley, Millikin, Martin of Pennsylvania, Williams, Flanders, Malone, Carlson, and Bennett.

Committee on Foreign Relations

Messrs. George (chairman), Green, Fulbright, Sparkman, Humphrey, Mansfield, Barkley, Morse, Wiley, Smith of New Jersey, Hickenlooper, Langer, Knowland, Aiken, and Capehart.

Committee on Government Operations

Messrs. McClellan (chairman), Jackson, Kennedy, Symington, Ervin, Humphrey, Thurmond, McCarthy, Mundt, Mrs. Smith of Maine, Messrs. Cotton, Bender, and Martin of Iowa.

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

Messrs. Murray (chairman), Anderson, Long, Jackson, O'Mahoney, Scott, Bible, Neuberger, Millikin, Malone, Watkins, Dworshak, Kuchel, Barrett, and Goldwater.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce

Messrs. Magnuson (chairman), Pastore, Monroney, Smathers, Daniel, Ervin, Bible,

Thurmond, Bricker, Schoeppel, Butler, Potter, Duff, Purtell, and Payne.

Committee on the Judiciary

Messrs. Eastland (chairman), Kefauver, Johnston of South Carolina, Hennings, McClellan, Daniel, O'Mahoney, Neely, Wiley, Langer, Jenner, Watkins, Dirksen, Welker, and Butler.

Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

Messrs. Hill (chairman), Murray, Neely, Douglas, Lehman, Kennedy, McNamara, Smith of New Jersey, Ives, Purtell, Goldwater, Bender, and Allott.

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

Messrs. Johnston of South Carolina (chairman), Pastore, Monroney, Hennings, Scott, Neuberger, —, Carlson, Jenner, Langer, Curtis, Martin of Iowa, and Case of New Jersey.

Committee on Public Works

Messrs. Chavez (chairman), Kerr, Gore, Symington, Thurmond, McNamara, Neuberger, Martin of Pennsylvania, Case of South Dakota, Bush, Kuchel, Cotton, and Hruska.

Committee on Rules and Administration

Messrs. Green (chairman), Hayden, Hennings, Gore, Mansfield, Jenner, Barrett, McCarthy, and Curtis.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Mr. Chief Justice Warren, of California, Hotel Sheraton-Park, Washington, D. C.
Mr. Justice Black, of Alabama, 619 S. Lee St., Alexandria, Va.
Mr. Justice Reed, of Kentucky, the Mayflower.
Mr. Justice Frankfurter, of Massachusetts, 3018 Dumbarton Ave.
Mr. Justice Douglas, of Washington, 3701 Connecticut Ave.
Mr. Justice Burton, of Ohio, the Dodge.
Mr. Justice Clark, of Texas, 2101 Connecticut Ave.
Mr. Justice Minton, of Indiana, the Methodist Building.
Mr. Justice Harlan, of New York, 1677 31st St.

OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COURT

Clerk—Harold B. Wiley, 3214 N. Wakefield St., Arlington, Va.
Deputy Clerk—Reginald C. Dilli, 1329 Hemlock St.
Deputy Clerk—Hugh W. Barr, 4701 Connecticut Ave.
Marshal—T. Perry Lippitt, 6004 Corbin Road.
Reporter—Walter Wyatt, 1702 Kalmia Rd.
Librarian—Helen Newman, 126 3d St. SE.

UNITED STATES JUDICIAL CIRCUITS

JUSTICES ASSIGNED TERRITORY EMBRACED

District of Columbia: Mr. Chief Justice Warren. *District of Columbia.*

First judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Frankfurter. *Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Puerto Rico.*

Second judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Harlan. *Vermont, Connecticut, New York.*

Third judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Burton. *Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Virgin Islands.*

Fourth judicial circuit: Mr. Chief Justice Warren. *Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina.*

Fifth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Black. *Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Canal Zone.*

Sixth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Reed. *Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee.*

Seventh judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Minton. *Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin.*

Eighth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Clark. *Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Arkansas.*

Ninth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Douglas. *Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, Hawaii.*

Tenth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Clark. *Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico.*

Public Law 465 - 84th Congress
Chapter 159 - 2d Session
H. R. 8320

AN ACT

To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Act of 1954 with respect to the special school milk program, the veterans and Armed Forces milk programs, and the brucellosis eradication program.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the last sentence of section 201 (c) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "For the period beginning September 1, 1954, and ending June 30, 1955, not to exceed \$50,000,000, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, not to exceed \$60,000,000, and for each of the two fiscal years in the period beginning July 1, 1956, and ending June 30, 1958, not to exceed \$75,000,000, of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation shall be used to increase the consumption of fluid milk by children in (1) nonprofit schools of high-school grade and under; and (2) such nonprofit nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions as are devoted to the care and training of underprivileged children on a public welfare or charitable basis."

Agriculture.
Milk.
68 Stat. 899.
7 USC 1446.

70 Stat. 86.
70 Stat. 87.

SEC. 2. Section 204 (e) of the Agricultural Act of 1954 is amended to read as follows: "As a means of stabilizing the dairy industry and further suppressing and eradicating brucellosis in cattle, the Secretary is authorized to transfer not to exceed \$17,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and \$20,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1957 and 1958, from funds available to the Commodity Credit Corporation to the appropriation item "Plant and Animal Disease and Pest Control" in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act for such fiscal year for the purpose of accelerating the brucellosis eradication program, for the purpose of increasing to not to exceed \$50 per head of cattle the amount of the indemnities paid by the Federal Government for cattle destroyed because of brucellosis in connection with cooperative control and eradication programs for such disease in cattle entered into by the Secretary under the authority of the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended, for the purpose of increasing the number of such indemnities, and for the purpose of defraying any additional administrative expenses in connection therewith. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for expenditures pursuant to this section."

Brucellosis.
68 Stat. 900.
7 USC 397.

SEC. 3. The first sentence of subsection (a) and the first sentence of subsection (b) of section 202 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, are amended by striking out "1956" and inserting in lieu thereof "1958".

Veterans' hos-
pitals, etc.
68 Stat. 900.
7 USC 1446a.

Approved April 2, 1956.

